THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 17, 1845.

LIVERPOOL WARE.

It is well known to most of our readers, doubtless, that potteries for the manufacture of various descriptions of ware for household use have been established at Liverpool, Ohio. Some specimens of this ware have been sent us for examination, and we were quite surprised at the beauty, neatness, and strength of the manufacture. It has almost, if not quite, the lightness of English Queensware, while it is superior in strength, ringing with a clear, metallic sound. The clay for the manufacture of this ware was discovered, accidentally, about 5 years since, by a gentleman from England, through whose instrumentality it was brought into notice, and workmen procured from England. Five potteries are now in successful operation' The clay is admirably adapted for the manufacture of pitchers, coffee pots, spittoons, and large dishes, of various kinds. The ware is beautifully glazed, and of a dark brown and yellow color. Some of the pitchers are handsomely ornamented, and worthy of a place on any table. This ware, being cheap and durable, must come largely into use throughout the west, and should be encouraged by all friends of home industry. Those wishing to purchase or make inquiries, can address JOHN S. BLAKELY, Liverpool, Ohio.

While on this subject, we may notice the beautiful village where this ware is manufactured.

LIVERPOOL is a very pretty town, in Columbiana County, situated on the Ohio river, about 45 miles below Pittsburgh, and a short distance above Wellsville. It is located upon a beautiful and extensive plain, sufficiently elevated to render it healthy and safe from overflow, yet gradually descending from its extreme rear to the river. It has a fine landing, and every facility for constructing extensive levees. Inexhaustible beds of coal, of a good quality, are situated within two short miles of the town. It is the point chosen some years ago for the termination of a railroad from the Lakes to the Ohio river, when a company was incorporated under the title of the "Liverpool, Warren and Ashtabula Railroad Company." Possessing, as it does, great extent of building land, beautiful situation, coal and clay, and fine landing for water crafts, it must grow into a place of considerable importance. We see its citizens have lately held a meeting to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of the contemplated Railroad from Cleveland to Wellsville. A charter has been applied for to authorize the construction of such a road, and the citizens of Liverpool believing that place possesses the greatest advantages for the termination of such a road, ask the Legislature, that the charter instead of fixing on *any special point* as its southern termination, may be so worded as to read the most suitable point on the Ohio river within the limits of Columbiana county;—or if not this they ask a similar charter to be granted making that place its southern termination.

Without taking upon ourself to judge which site is the best point for the termination of the road, we cordially wish the spirited inhabitants of Liverpool success in every laudable undertaking.

ALLEGHENY ELECTION.

MAYOR.

	Wards. I	II	III	IV	Total.
Hezekiah Nixon,* W.	216	127	186	228	757
M. M'Gonnigle, Ab.	78	72	100	127	372

Directors of the Poor.

	Wards. I	II	III	IV	Total.
Thos. Barnett,* Whig,	202	119	187	182	690
Thos. H. Stewart,* W.	203	119	186	183	691
Peter Baird,* Whig,	200	163	189	314	866
Henry Hannen, Ab.	19	73	52	163	307
S. W. M'Ginnis, Ab.	18	22	59	30	129
Henry Williams, Ab.	18	29	51	30	128

COUNCILS.

FIRST WARD—*Select Council.*

Henry Irwin,* W. 221 — No opposition.

Common Council.

Thos, Smith,* W.	267	Samuel Benet, L.	78
W. C. Stockton,* W	269		
H. Morrison,* W.	262		
Benj. Bratt,* W.	189		

Alex. Hays, and William Skyles, Whigs, were elected Aldermen in this Ward by large majorities, over the most determined efforts of the opposition.

SECOND WARD—*Select Council.*

J. Gebhart,* W.	118	R. M. Reed, Ab.	73

Common Council.

W. K. Lee,* W.	130	Thos. Moffitt, L.	26
S. A. Walker,* W.	123	S. S. Shields, L.	44
M. A. White,* W.	110	Coles Townsend, L.	46
H. L. Bollman,* W.	59	D. Evans, L.	26
		J. Hall, Ab.	24
		S. Myers, Ab.	25
		M. F. Ryan A.	25
		Thos. Smart, Ab.	6

Besides these there were several scattering votes in this Ward. Thos. Barnett, Whig, was elected Alderman.

THIRD WARD—*Select Council.*

W J Morrison,* W.	164	W S Blythe, L.	122

COMMON COUNCIL.

Wm. Boyd,* W.	224	John Lindsay, W.	50
Jos. Johnston,* W.	282	R. Miller, W.	43
A C Alexander* W	159	R. Wallace, Ab.	103
Ernest Eggars,* W	187	G. Rhondicill, L.	80

FOURTH WARD—*Select Council.*

John Tassey,* W.	186	J. K. Moorehead, L.	155
		Wm. H. Clark, Ab.	25

COMMON COUNCIL.

G. E. Warner,* W.	320	D. M. Evans, L.	155
Jas. A. Gray,* W.	191	Abram Hays, L.	143
Robert Brown,* W.	179	H. Hannen, Ab.	152
James Rulong,* W.	204	Jas. M'Lain, Ab.	29
Geo. Reiter, Native,	24	Jno. Withersall Ab.	29
W. Proctor, Native,	24	Joseph Porter, Ab.	29
		G C Caruthers, Ab.	29

Those marked thus (*) were elected.

The above returns exhibit rather a curious appearance. Abolitionists and Locofocos are mixed up in beautiful confusion. The cause of this is, the Locofocos, knowing there was no possibility of success, did not bring out any regular ticket, but contented themselves with supporting the Liberty candidates, and running what is called in that city "*smooth bores.*" For the information of the uninitiated into the politics of Allegheny, we may state that a "smooth bore ticket" is one got up in opposition to a regular nomination, for the purpose of defeating it, and all parties are put on it indiscriminately, who are willing to run.

Sometimes a "smooth bore" is got up against one man on the regular ticket. In that case all the regular nominees are put on the "smooth bore," except the one it is designed to defeat.—The Locofocos in the late contest in Allegheny, resorted to "smooth bores," and every other trick to defeat the Whigs, in which they were warmly assisted by the Liberty men, but without success. The Locofocos run M'Gonnigle, the Abolition candidate for Mayor, as well as some other Abolitionists, for other offices, which accounts for the great difference in the number of votes given for different candidates in the same party. The regular Abolition vote of the city is 25 in the second Ward, and 29 in the fourth Ward. The Natives have an organization in one Ward only. Their vote was 24, which is their strength in Allegheny.

Allegheny is a sterling Whig city, immoveable as the rock of Gibraltar. She understands her own interests, which are clearly identified with Whig principles, too well to submit to Locofocoism, or to its covert, factious ally under another name.

MR. HOWARD'S LEVEE.

Mr. HOWARD received his friends last evening at his house on Third street. The house was crowded from an early hour in the evening, and the stream going and returning was constant. Ample provision of good cheer had been made for all who chose to partake, and at no time were the tables not crowded. The preparations of the host were on a most liberal scale,—fresh turkeys, roast beef, hot coffee, &c., &c., followed each other in rapid succession, as they were demolished by the crowd. Those who came last appeared to be just as well served as those who arrived first. We were pleased to see that no intoxicating liquors of any kind were provided, but the "feast of reason and flow of soul," warm congratulations, and cheerful countenances, animated the scene.

Not the least pleasant of the incidents of the evening was the presence of Mr. RINEHART, the Native candidate. He exchanged congratulations on all hands, and expressed his warm and sincere gratification on the election of Mr. HOWARD, and his conviction that we all should be found hereafter fighting together, shoulder to shoulder, against the corruptions of Locofoccism. Mr. HAY was also present, and expressed his gratification at the Whig triumph.

The events of the evening will no doubt have a binding effect upon the Whigs, while the mild and unostentatious manners of the host, must have raised him still more in the esteem of the people.

We should have stated above, that the cakes, &c., were covered with appropriate devices and inscriptions, and every thing was gotten up in good taste.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 13, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—When I wrote you last, I had but time to note the nomination of Mr. James Cooper of Adams county, in caucus, by the Whigs; Mr. Cooper, although a young man for the station, possesses much talent, and would no doubt prove a very able defender of the Tariff of 1842, and all Pennsylvania interests. It is needless, however, to say more of Mr. Cooper's qualifications, as, I regret to say, his chance of election is not very good as the Assembly is now constituted. Mr. Forward's nomination was pressed by your delegation, and the Philadelphians had *their* candidate, when Mr. Cooper was settled upon by the members from the middle section and nominated. So much for the Whig portion of the Legislature; the Natives will run one of their party, and the Locofocos —— but we must await until evening, when the result of their caucus may be obtained, should Porter's friends agree to hold one.

Mr. O'Brien, an elderly gentleman from Perry, who had been thrown from a carriage a few weeks ago, and thus rendered unable to attend until the present time, appeared and took his seat to-day, although yet suffering from the injuries received at that time.

The Speaker announced that on Friday last he had issued a writ for the election of a member from Berks county, *vice* James N. Hunter, deceased; the election will come off on the 29th.

The Bank of Chambersburg has applied for a revival of its charter; it will doubtless have the "individual liability" provision added to its present provisions, which will render its acceptance doubtful.

Mr. Bigham presented the petition of Mrs. Elizabeth Linton, relative to the will of her husband, John Linton, deceased.

The following resolutions were adopted, viz: Mr. Herr, relative to militia fines and volunteer companies; Mr. Burrell, relative to taxing State stocks; Mr. Bigham, relative to the repeal or essential modification of the act abolishing imprisonment for debt; Mr. Kunkle, for the payment of the February interest on the State debt; Mr. Hill, relative to troops engaged in the suppression of the late riots of Philadelphia; Mr. Merrifield, relative to the repeal of the Stay law.

Mr. Gray of Crawford has offered a series of resolutions in favor of Annexation, which will probably come up this week.

Mr. Herr of Lancaster introduced an act relative to a reduction in the number of Judges of the Supreme Court to that provided for previous to the institution of Circuit Courts, which are now abolished.

Mr. Cummings read a bill repealing so much of the act abolishing imprisonment for debt, so far as regards contracts made previous to the passage of the bill.

The Tariff question was again up in the House this morning. Mr. Hollinshead, of Philadelphia county, a "Native," made a strong appeal to the House, for the Tariff of 1842, opposing all amendments to the resolutions of Mr. Bright. Mr. Sanderson's amendment was lost, whereupon Mr. Burrell, of Westmoreland, amidst loud professions of love for the Tariff of 1842, offered an amendment in opposition to a National Bank; the object is plain—to force some of the Whigs into a position which could be seized upon by the impudent Locofocos as evidence of their opposition to a Tariff.

Mr. Mageehan, although opposed to the doctrine of instructions, had no objection to giving our Senators a small dose of their own "Democratic" medicine, and advocated Mr. Bright's resolutions without amendment.

Mr. Burrell spoke in opposition to a National Bank, arguing that by means of one, the expansion and contraction of the currency could be made to act upon the Tariff at the pleasure of such a corporation; he considered a Bank an Anti-Tariff measure.

Mr. Cooper eloquently supported a Tariff, and *the* Tariff; he said the gentleman from West'd had claimed the Tariff as a Democratic measure, and claimed for his political friends in Congress the honor of its passage. This position he would illustrate to the House; a wagon with six stout horses had been bemired—the whole team were endeavoring to get it through, when a jackass was hitched to it, and the seven were enabled to get it out; when on dry land the stupid ass claimed the honor of the achievement, over all the sturdy horses who had so long and earnestly endeavored to pull the vehicle to a smooth road—so with the Tariff, the 86 Whigs who had labored throughout the session for the result, had to stand back, whilst the 19 Locos were crowned with laurels! He did not object to the Locos occupying the house the Whigs had erected, but he was opposed to their thrusting out the builders.

Messrs. Hollingshead and Banning n were opposed to a National Bank, as strongly as the gentleman from Westmoreland, but would oppose his, or any other amendment designed to defeat the original resolution.

The vote on Mr. Burrell's amendment was as follows. I designate the Whigs by *italics*, the "Natives" by SMALL CAPITALS:

YEAS.—Armstrong, Bailey, Barber, Brush, Burnside, Burns, Burrel, Campbell, Cummings, Cross, Dotts, *Dowling*, Eldred, Elliott, Funston, Gray, Hallowell, Heck, Hill, Hoffman, (Berks,) Jacoby, James, Keller, Knox, Merrifield, Morely, Morgan, M'Caslin, M'Bride, M'Kinley, O'Brien, Painter, Patterson, (Speaker,) Porter, Power, Rider, Samuels, Smith, (Clearfield,) Smythe, (Clinton,) Smith, (Monroe,) Stewart, Vleet, Wilson, Worman.—Yeas 44.

NAYS.—Messrs. *Adams*, AMER, *Baldwin*, BANNING, *Bayard, Bigham, Bishop*, Boyer, *Brady, Brewster*, (Huntingdon,) BREWSTER, (Phila. Co.) Bright, Brown, *Cochran, Conner, Cooper, Cunningham, Dickey, Dunlap, Hall, Harper, Hazlehurst, Herr, Hilands*, HOFFMAN, (Phila. Co.) HOLLINGSHEAD, *Kennedy, Kunkle, Larkin, Mageehan, Meloy, Metzger, M'Farland, M'Murtrie, Nicholson, Park, Price, Riddle*, SALTER, *Sanderson, Sankey*, SHEETS, *Shuman*, Smith, (Berks,) *Smith*, (Lancaster,) *Snively*, Struthers, Taggart, Tice, *Trego*, WALTON, *Zimmerman*.—Nays, 53.

So the amendment was rejected.

It will be seen that seven of the Locofocos opposed Burrell's amendment.

Before a vote had been taken on Mr. Cumming's amendment the House adjourned.

In Senate, the bill for resuming the Beaver Division was under consideration, Mr. Babbit of Erie, desired a postponement of the matter until next week, that he might obtain some information from his section of the State in relation to the matter. Mr. Darsie and others were in favor of immediate action.

After some discussion the bill was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. Some appear willing that the Division should remain with the Erie canal company, in case they agree to some restrictions relative to tolls, which will prevent them from affecting injuriously the trade on the main line of improvements.

Mr. Darsie read in place, a bill to extend the act of 30th March, 1821, (Purdon, 6th edn, 477) to the county of Allegheny.

The Locos had a "union and harmony" caucus to-night, and consumed much time in calling the yeas and nays on preliminary questions, such as the "two-thirds rule," which was lost—the manner of voting, secret or open, &c., &c. The result was, on first ballot, no nomination; Sturgeon had ten, and the others about the same. Of course, I can only give flying *reports*. Second ballot Sturgeon 20, Eldred, it is said, 17, Scattering 36. A messenger was sent down to the Governor, for what purpose is not ascertained. Third ballot Sturgeon 32, Woodward 11, Scattering 31, Fourth, Sturgeon 41—nominated. B.

CONGRESS.

Monday, Jan. 13, 1845.

In Senate, Mr. Foster, of Tennessee, presented a new plan for the annexation of Texas, similar to one introduced into the House the same day, by Mr. Milton Brown, of Tennessee, and an exact copy of it. The Resolution was read twice and referred to committee on Foreign Relations. This *projet*, coming from the source it does, probably embraces the views of Gen JACKSON and Mr. POLK. Nothing else of much interest took place in the Senate.

In the *House*, Mr. Cave Johson of Tenn. presented a Resolution to close the debate upon the Texas propositions before the Committee of the Whole on Thursday next, at two o'clock.

Mr. Semple of Ia., moved to lay the Resolution upon the table.

Mr. Schenck called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The vote was: Ayes 127; noes, 54.

[This vote excited a good deal of interest among the members. It did not command a party vote, as you will see, and some, whose names are not registered, did not vote, though present in the Hall.]

Mr. Milton Brown, of Tenn. moved to suspend the Rules to report a new plan for the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, objected, but the objections were withdrawn after the reading of the plan, which was to annex Texas to the Union as a State of the Union—the territory annexed, to embrace territory actually belonging to the United States.

The United States *not* to guarantee the debts of Texas, or to be responsible for them. The public lands to be pledged for their payment, and after they are paid, to be retained for the use of the States where the lands are:

The question of Slavery was to be settled by the terms of the Missouri Compromise, and that part of the territory where Slavery is tolerated by this dividing line, to hold slaves, or not as the people of the territory shall think best; and all new States which may be admitted within the line where Slavery may be tolerated, to come into the Union upon the same terms as the State of Texas.

The territory admitted as the State of Texas to have a republican form of Government, to be admitted by the first of January, 1846, &c.

The Texan debate then went on, and Mr. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, addressed the Committee of the Whole in opposition to the measure.

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 18, 1845.

NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

Yesterday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the newly elected Councils were organized. In the Select Council, THOS. BAKEWELL, Esq., was re-elected President, and ALEX. MILLAR, Esq., Clerk. In the Common Council, MORGAN ROBERTSON, Esq., re-elected President, and E. J. ROBERTS, Esq., Clerk. After the Councils were organized, a Joint Committee was appointed to wait on the Mayor elect, and inform him that Councils were ready to induct him into his office. While the Committee proceeded to discharge their duty, the Select Council were introduced into the Common Council room, in which as many citizens were congregated as could get room. The Mayor elect, WM. J. HOWARD, Esq., was introduced to Councils by the retiring Mayor, ALEX. HAY, Esq. The oath was administered by Judge PORTER. After the oath was administered Mr. HOWARD delivered the following brief but appropriate address:

Gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils.

As this is the only occasion that I appear before you, on which custom would seem to give me the privilege of speaking a word before your honorable bodies, I wish to be permitted to express to you, and through you to my fellow-citizens, my sense of the obligation conferred upon me by selecting me as the chief executive officer of our city. I feel grateful to them for their preference—for the triumph of truth over error, and above all it affords me unalloyed satisfaction to have witnessed the devotion of our friends to their principles, and their noble vindication of myself from the slanders which have been heaped upon me during the brief canvass which has just passed. May the result always be thus when no better weapons of attack can be found than vilification of personal character. In assuming the duties of Mayor, I may be allowed to say to you, gentlemen, that I am not unaware of the responsibilities which devolves upon me, and my own want of that experience necessary to their proper execution.

But I rely much upon the aid which I shall receive from the committees of your appointment, and I solicit that you will individually do me the honor to call upon me and advise with me at all times, when your other duties will permit it, relative to the interests of our city and the welfare of our common constituents.

The Empire of South Carolina.

The plain, unvarnished statement of Mr. HOAR, which we give to-day, to the exclusion of nearly every thing else, regarding his disgraceful expulsion from South Carolina, will be read with that deep and feeling interest which the importance of the case demands. Who can rise from its perusal without the conviction that the compact between the States is virtually, if not actually dissolved, as regards South Carolina and the free States of the Union; and without feeling a thrill of indignation against an accursed institution which could lead respectable men—respectable in every thing else—thus to outrage not only law and justice, but the hospitalities and decencies of life.

The truth is, this question of slavery must soon be settled, or there is an end of the UNION. No people can long live together in peace, when such is the state of society, that the life of the citizen of one State is not safe in another, when liberty of opinion and speech is restricted, and when agents of one sovereign State are forcibly expelled from another while in the discharge of their duty.

PENNSYLVANIA U. S. SENATOR.—By a reference to our Harrisburgh letter, it will be seen tha HON. DANIEL STURGEON has been re-elected to the U. S. Senatorship, for six years from the 4th of March next. Pennsylvania has many abler men, but we must submit.

STATEMENT OF HON. SAMUEL HOAR,

THE AGENT OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

Sir:—I transmit to you, to be presented to the Governor of the Commonwealth, the followiug account of my proceedings, in my agency in Charleston, S. C. under the resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts, of March 24th, 1843, and March 16th, 1844.

I arrived in Charleston about six o'clock on the morning of the 28th of November. In the course of the forenoon of the same day, in pursuance of instructions from His Excellency the Governor, I addressed a letter to the Governor of South Carolina, of which the following is a copy.

"CHARLESTON, 28th Nov., 1844.

Sir:—Your Excellency is already informed of remonstrances made by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, against the arrest and imprisonment of her citizens in South Carolina, against whom the commission of no crime is alleged. The Legislature of Massachusetts has recently passed a resolve authorizing the Governor of that State to appoint an Agent 'for the purpose of collecting and transmitting accurate information respecting the numbers and the names of citizens of Massachusetts, who have heretofore been, or may be, during the period of the engagement of the Agent, imprisoned without the allegation of any crime.'—The agent is also authorized to bring and prosecute one or more suits, in behalf of any citizen that may be so imprisoned, at the expense of Massachusetts, for the purpose of having the legality of such imprisonment tried and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States.

"The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed me an agent of that State, to execute the purposes above mentioned, and I arrived in this city this morning for that purpose

"I do not know that your Excellency will consider it proper in any way to notice this subject, yet propriety seemed to require this communication,

"With great respect,

"Your Excellency's ob't serv't.

"SAMUEL HOAR.

"His Excellency J. H. Hammond,
Governor of South Carolina"

On the next morning, which was Friday, I called on Mr. Eggleston, the gentleman who had received before me an appointment to this agency by the Governor of Massachusetts, and requested him to introduce me to the Mayor of the city of Charleston. This I did for the purpose of procuring access to the records of orders on sentences of imprisonment of our colored seamen, or other citizens. Mr. Eggleston readily acceded to my request, but observed that, in his opinion it would be best that he should first see the Mayor and explain to him my purposes, before I should go to his office to be introduced to him. To this I assented, and he left me in his office to await his return. He was absent a considerable time, and on his return he informed me that the Mayor was at Columbia, where the Legislature was in session; that he had been conversing with the gentleman who temporarily discharged the duties of Mayor, and that they both concluded it would be best for me to await the return of the Mayor before attempting to do anything relating to the business on which I was sent. I accordingly passed the remainder of the time, the Mayor not having returned, awaiting his arrival, till Monday afternoon, without meeting any occurrence worth relating.

On the afternoon of Monday I was informed that Governor Hammond had communicated my letter to the Legislature at Columbia, and that it had raised a great commotion. After conversing some time on the subject, I walked out from my lodgings some distance, and on returning, at dark, I met at the hotel where I lodged three gentlemen, standing in the piazza near the door. As soon as I ascended the steps one of them stepped forward and said, "Is your name Hoar, sir?" I answered yes. He then said, "I am the Sheriff of Charleston District, and I have some business with you, sir." This he uttered with great warmth and earnestness. He then introduced to me one of the other gentlemen as the acting Mayor of the city, and one of the aldermen, and the other as another alderman. I invited them to walk up into a common sitting room of the house.

When seated, the sheriff inquired of me what my business was in Charleston. I answered that I had communicated my business to the Governor of South Carolina, and stated to him in substance what my business was. He then said, "It is suspected that you are an abolitionist, and have come here to accomplish some of their measures." I hesitated a little, doubting whether it would be proper to say whether I was an abolitionist or not, but soon concluded that I would endeavor to remove all pretences of that kind, and informed him that I was no abolitionist, that I had been for many years a member of the colonization society, between whom and the abolitionists there was not much harmony. He then said "some suspect that this is all a hoax; you have sent no credentials." This was true. Not having any negotiations with the Governor, I had not thought it necessary to send him a copy of my commission. I answered that I had supposed the Governor would take my word for the facts. I had stated to him, but that I had a commission from the Governor of Massachusetts, which I was willing to exhibit to any one who desired to see it. He desired to see it, and I went to my room, brought and delivered it to him, I am uncertain whether I offered to let him take a copy of it, or whether he first requested permission to take a copy, but I gave permission to have made a copy of the commission and of the resolves of the Legislature, on which it was founded. He then said, "it is considered a great insult on South Carolina by Massachusetts, to send an agent here on such business. The city is highly incensed. You are are in great danger and you had better leave the city as soon as possible." I answered that I had been sent thm by the Government of Massachusetts on lawful business, and that I could not leave the city until I had at least attempted to perform that business. He then produced a letter, which he said he had received from the Attorney General of that State, and read to me a part of it, in which the writer urged the avoidance of a resort to *lynching*, saying that it would disgrace the city, and adding that he did not know on whom he could call with more propriety than on the sheriff to prevent this process. After reading this part of the letter, he said it was unnecessary to read the rest; that he should endeavor, at the hazard of his life, to defend me, but he added, either that he doubted whether he could do it, or that he did not think he could do it. He repeated several times, and with great earnestness, that the citizens regarded my mission as a great insult from Massachusetts; that they were in a state of great excitement, and that, as a friend, he would advise me, as the only means of safety, to leave the city as soon as possible. I gave him substantially the same answer as above stated, and after one of the aldermen had offered to give me a receipt for the papers, if I desired it, which I told him was unnecessary, they left me, saying that the papers should be returned by 9 o'clock the next morning.

On Tuesday morning I waited at my lodgings until about ten oclock, and not hearing from the Sheriff, I walked out, and soon met him on horseback, coming, as he said to return my papers.—After delivering them to me, he repeated the remarks he had made on the preceding evening, on the danger I incurred by remaining in the city. After stating, in strong terms and In an earnest manner, the excited state of the city, and my danger, he said, What do you expect? You can never get a verdict, and if you should, the Marshal would need all the troops of the United States to enforce the judgment. I answered, that was not my business; that my business was, if I could, to procure a jupgment. We then separated, and I returned soon to my lodgings.

In the course of the forenoon four or five gentlemen called on me as friends, professing, and I have no doubt truly, to disapprove of the threatened violence of the citizens, but confirming what the Sheriff had told me respecting the commotion in the city. They informed me of the various plans in agitation for ridding the city of my presence. The mildest and most lenient measure which they mentioned was, that I should be taken, carried on board one of the New York packets and sent to New York. I told them that if that was the manner in which I was to be disposed of, I should prefer being sent by the Wilmington boat and the land route by which I had come to thecity, but that I could not voluntarily leave the city until I had performed the business on which I was sent. Their statements did not materially differ in anything else, from those made by the Sheriff.

In the evening of the same day, a gentleman to whom I had received a letter of introduction from a friend in Boston, called on me, and said that the sheriff had offered, if I would leave the city, that he would, to use his expression, agree a case, to be submitted to the Circuit Court of the United States first, and then carried to the Supreme Court for final decision. I told him that I would do it; that I had no desire to remain in the city after my business should be accomplished, and the sheriff having before informed me that he had then no citizen of Massachusetts in his custody, I observed that if we could agree on a statement of facts, it would very much expedite my departure.

I had procured in Boston a number of the names of colored seamen, who had been taken out of Massachusetts vessels at Charleston, and there imprisoned under the law in question, in the name of either two of whom I felt authorized to commence a suit. It was agreed between my informant and me that I should meet a number of gentlemen at the Sheriff's office the next morning at nine o'clock, for the purpose of attempting to make this arrangement. At about nine o'clock the next morning, which was Wednesday, I accordingly went to the Sheriff's office, but found neither the Sheriff nor any other of the gentlemen mentioned there. I was informed by one of the Sheriff's clerks that he had stepped out on some business, but would probably return in a few minutes. I waited probably half or three quarters of an hour, and he not returning, I was about to leave the office, and the clerk said that if I would name an hour when I would be there, he would inform the Sheriff, and he would probably then meet me. I named twelve o'clock, and at that time returned to the office, and there found the Sheriff. On stating to him the arrangement which was made on the preceding evening, he said that the gentleman had represented correctly his proposal, but that on further reflection and consultation he must retract the offer; that he might by that course thwart the purposes of the State; and beside, that he had not been long in office, and he did not know that there was any case which would properly present the question to be tried; but however that might be, he could not execute the agreement. At this meeting he informed me that Gov. Hammond had given some assurances at Columbia, which removed all personal objections to me, but repeated, in substance, what he had before said of the insult by Massachusetts, in sending any person there on such business, and their determination to rid themselves of me by some means.

On leaving the Sheriff's office I was going to a house more distant from my lodgings than the office. When I had proceeded not more than one or two rods from the door, a man decently dressed and of middle age, with a cane or a club grasped firmly in his hand, came up to me and said, "Is your name Hoar?" I answered "Yes." He then said, "You had better be travelling, and the sooner the better for you, I can tell you; if you stay here until to-morrow morning, you will feel something you will not like, I'm thinking."—He did not strike, nor offer to strike, but his manner was even more insolent than his language.—I made no reply, but walked on to the place for which I had started. On my return by the office, a short time after, I did not see this man. A number of young men were assembled on the opposite corner of the street, by whom I passed without molestation.

About two or half-past two o'clock on the same day, Dr. Whitredge, to whom I had been introduced by a letter from a friend of his in Boston, with whom I had conversed several times, and who, when the excitiment first commenced, had said he did not think the citizens would proceed to acts of violence, called on me at my lodgings. This gentleman, not yet an old man, had been in the army during nearly the whole of the late war with England, and for some time after its close; now, as I was informed, at the head of his profession as a physician in the city, and sustaining as high and pure a character as any man in Charleston. I mention his character and standing to show the ground of confidence in him. He requested me to go where we might be by ourselves, and seemed anxious lest we should be overheard. When by ourselves, I observed that he was much agitated. He once or twice attempted to speak, but failed, and averted his face from me. When he did speak, he said that he felt unutterable mortification in making the communication which he felt bound to make to me; that a state of things actually existed which he had not thought possible in Charleston; that he had been round in different parts of the city, and had just then come from the City Council; that my danger was not only great, but imminent; and that the people were assembled and assembling in groups; that nothing seemed wanting but some one to say "Now is your time!" to bring on the attack; that he thought probable, should I start soon, that I might get safely out of the city. He informed me where I could procure a carriage, and go to his plantation, about twenty miles from the city, where his family then were, where he said I should be hospitably received, and where I might remain until I could fix on further measures.—He said that the roads were muddy: that I could not arrive at his house before dark, and mentioned a tavern where he thought I might lodge in safety that night, and proceed on my journey in the morning. He added that if I desired it, he would accompany me. It occurred to me, that my daughter, who had accompanied me, though in the same house, was fortunately lodged in a room quite remote from mine, and in the vicinity of a number of women; that no odium had been excited toward her, and that she probably would be as safe as the other women in the house.

After a moment's reflection, I answered Dr. Whitredge, that if I should then leave the city, I could not afterwards return to it; that to return after thus leaving it, would place me in a worse situation than was the present; that I should not know where to go from his house; for, should I run away from duty, I should be ashamed to return to Massachusetts; that I must decline the acceptance of his kind offer, and that whatever might happen, I must abide the event. He did not urge me to change my determination, but after a little more conversation left me.

I expected the attack during the following night. One gentleman, unsolicited, assured me, that he would make common cause, and take his chance with me. The night passed without any riotous proceedings about the house. I did not then know what prevented the outbreak, but afterward understood that it was by the spread of the information that the conductors of the affair had resolved on the milder measure of removing me to the boat.

On Thursday I told a friend, with whom I often conversed, of the assault on me near the sheriff's office; and described to him, as well as I could, the person of the assailant. He told me he believed the assailant to one of the sheriff's officers.

About noon on Thursday, three men, Mr. Rose, the president of one of the Charleston banks, Mr. Mazyck and Mr. Magrath, the two last, lawyers in the city, called at my lodgings. I had not seen either of them before. They told me their names, and said they had come to see if they could induce me to leave the city; I answered them as I had before answered the sheriff and others, who had made a similar proposal. They entered into an argument to convince me that, as the state of things then was in the city, I ought to depart from it. I answered them as I was able, stating the lawful nature of my business, and the necessity I was under of endeavoring to perform it. After perhaps half an hour spent in conversation, Mr. Rose said that a number of gentlemen would call on me about two o'clock, and either *conduct* or *escort* me to the boat. I am uncertain which expression he used. I told him I was well aware that fighting, on my part, would be foolish; that I should attempt nothing of that kind; that I was too old to run; and that they would find me there, to be disposed of as they should think proper. They said that I should have time to prepare for my departure, as the boat would not leave Charleston till about three o'clock. When they were about to leave the room, I told them I had a daughter with me. Mr. Rose answered, "It is that which creates or created our embarrassment." They left me about 1 o'clock.

Thse men used no violent or harsh language, Their style and demeanor were gentlemanly.—But they indicated that their purpose was determined,

My daughter and I then prepared for our departure, and awaited the arrival of those who were to remove me till two o'clock, and till three o'clock, but no one came. I did not then know the reason of this; but learned before night, that an accident had prevented the arrival of the boat it the usual hour. She did arrive and depart, however, before dark; but I heard nothing more, that day, from my morning visitors.

In the evening of Thursday the Sheriff called on me. I was sitting in a common parlor, where there were several others, and supposing that he had some special business with me, I arose to attend him to some more private apartment. On observing this, he said, "I have no special business with you, I merely called to see you," or something of that kind. We then sat down and conversed a few minutes on some common subject. He then said "the city is now quiet, and I am going to leave it in the morning." I then related to him the occurrence at the door of his office. "Oh," said he, "an officer of mine who witnessed the transaction, immediately informed me of it, and I went out." He probably might have gone out, but I did not see him. I inquired of the Sheriff the name of the man who made the assault. He said it was not best to expose him, and declined giving me his name. He then left me, and I have not since seen him.

On Friday, about noon, Dr. Whitredge called on me and informed me that the keeper of the hotel, where I lodged, had presented to the city government a request that they would take measures to remove me from his house, to preserve it from the impending danger, He had never requested me to leave his house, nor in any way intimated to me such a desire. That he should not wish his house subjected to the management of a mob could be easily understood; but why he should apply to the city government to remove me, without mentioning the subject to me, I do not know.

This presented to me a subject of some difficulty. That I could not stay longer in that house was quite certain. I believed that there were two gentlemen, either of whom would receive me into his house, should I request it. But whether I ought to ask it, or even to accept the offer if made, appeared to me by no means certain. Should I enter any private house to reside there, it would be in more danger than the hotel where I was; and that it would expel all the females and children from the house, and subject the owner, should he remain there, to equal danger with myself, seemed to be necessary consequences.

I had not settled this question with myself, or determined what course I should pursue, when a waiter informed me that some gentlemen wished to see me in the hall below. I went down into the hall and found there Mr. Rose and his associates, surrounded by a considerable number of men in the hall, and an assembly about the door, in the piazza, and on the side of the street. There were a number of carriages, I know not how many, standing by the house. Mr. Rose announced the purpose for which he had come, to conduct me to the boat.

On the preceding evening, a gentleman informed me that a story was in circulation in the city, that I had consented to leave the city. I told him there was not the least foundation in truth for the report. He said he had so understaod before, and had told his informant that he did not believe it. I told him that I should prevent any misunderstanding on that point.

As soon as Mr. Rose had mentioned the purpose for which they had come, I mentioned the information I had received, and added that I should put that matter beyond doubt; that I had given no such consent, and that if I left the city, it would be because I *must*, not because I *would*. Mr. Rose answered, if this were so there was a misunderstanding; that he had understood that for the sake of preserving the peace of the city, or of *restoring* the peace of the city, I am uncertain which, I had consented to leave it; that *he* or that *they* had no power to order me away, that all they could do was to point out to me, or warn me, what would follow should I not go. I then repeated to him with precision the language I used to him as stated above, viz: that I was well aware that fighting on my part would be foolish; that I should attempt nothing of that kind; that I was too old to run, and that they would therefore find me there, to be disposd of as they should think proper. This was the only language I had used, from which such an inference could be drawn. He did not deny, that I had stated the conversation correctly, nor did he say that I used any other expression which had led him to his conclusion, but said he did understand that I had consented to leave the city.

As soon as he had done speaking, or before Mr. Eggleston, who had been appointed to this agency before me, and was standing between Mr. Rose and me, addressed me, saying I ought then to go; that it was impossible for me to remain longer in the city; that I had done all that I could, with many more remarks of a similar purport. Mr. Chadwick, one of the gentlemen to whom I carried letters from Boston, followed Mr. Eggleston with remarks of similar import.

It seemed, then, that there was but one question for me settle, which was, whether I should walk to a carriage, or be dragged to it. Unless I disregarded the statements of friends as well as foes, and also the preparation which I then saw about me, this, I must conclude, was the only alternative. I could perceive no use to any State, cause or person, in choosing the latter, and I then, and for the first time, said that I would go. I stepped to the bar, a few feet from me, settled a small bill for board, which remained unpaid; one of the men present pointed out the carriage into which I was to enter; my daughter was called down stairs, we entered the carriage, and a moment after, either the man who pointed out the carriage, or some one else in the crowd, ordered the driver to drive on. We proceeded to the boat without any tumult or further abuse.

After arriving at the boat, a gentleman from Philadelphia, who witnessed the transaction, offered to point me out a man whose name he said was Vincent, and who he said he believed had some agency in the management of the line boats between Charleston and Wilmington, whom he heard in the crowd announce himself as one who had offered himself as a leader of a tar and feather gang, to have been called into the service of the city on the occasion.

I did not then and do not now suppose that the company who visited me on Thursday noon, or the assembly at the hotel on Friday, intended to employ tar and feathers, brick-bats, clubs, or any other violence, dangerous to lives or limbs. Indeed, nearly all danger of any thing more than the indignity of the application of so much force as should be

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞"The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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For five lines, or less,	One year	$6 00
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PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 21, 1845.

☞We shall act on the hint of a "farmer's friend." We have long had this in view, but the many things crowding upon us, have hitherto prevented our carrying it out as we would wish.

The Monongahela Improvement.—The repairs to Lock No. 2 are nearly completed, at least so far as to pass boats through. The Louis McLane will leave for the port of Brownsville to-morrow, and by her shippers can despatch eastern freight. After this trip a line will run regularly, so that no further delay will be experienced. Our Western exchanges will please note this fact.

The Board of Trade.—What has become of it? Who compose the Committee for January? Usually the names of gentlemen composing it are published, but we have yet to hear who were appointed. We see the Philadelphia Board of Trade has made another application to the Legislature, (or Canal Commissioners?) asking for a further reduction in the tolls charged upon our public works. Now is the time for our Board to make a move, if it is done at all. The Philadelphia North American publishes a letter from Zanesville, which so pointedly corroborates all that we have urged upon the subject of a reduction of tolls, that we shall publish it the moment we can find room.

Canal Officers.—We are informed the present Collector, Mr. John Fleming, the Weigh master, Mr. Wm. B. Foster; and the Supervisor of the western division of the canal, Mr. Jamieson, have all been re-appointed for the present year, by the Commissioners. We are glad of it. They are good officers. Mr. Fleming especially, is certainly one of the best, if not the very best Collector we have ever had. Though but one year an incumbent, when his accounts and statements were made up and forwarded to the Commissioners, they were so lucid and accurate, as to produce an expression of warm approbation from the Board.

American Railroad Journal.

We have received two Nos. of this very valuable work, a new series of which has been commenced by the proprietor and editor, D. K. Minor, in Quarto form. The vast and increasing Railroad interest in the Union needs a journal devoted to its interest, and Mr. Minor has proved himself abundantly capable of conducting one. A general circulation of this publication in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio would be productive of a great deal of good, especially at this time, when a Railroad spirit is growing so rapidly. In it will be found a large amount of information indispensably necessary to those projecting new lines or concerned in old ones, not accessible in any other form. It is cheap, too,—only $3 per annum, and handsomely got up.

☞The Pittsburgh Post and other Locofoco papers are making a great ado about the case of Miss Webster, and endeavoring to throw the blame of her imprisonment on the Whigs—on Gov. Owsley—and even Henry Clay comes in for a share of their reproach. Her case is a cruel one, and calls for expressions of indignation; but the Whig party, as such, have no more to do with it than has the Post itself. We have seen a private letter from a gentleman of high standing in Lexington, who states that it is impossible for Gov. Owsley to pardon her under the present excited state of the public mind; that petitions *against* pardon have been poured in upon him; that her case has been made as tolerable as possible, that her hair has not been cut off, that she has a room to herself, and has little or no labor, at her own option, and that she will be pardoned as soon as the excited state of the public mind will permit.

Election of Daniel Webster.—The Senate of Massachusetts has concurred in the vote of the lower House, electing Daniel Webster to the Senate of the United States, in the place of Rufus Choate, who declined re-election.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—Governor McDowell, of Virginia, has sent a message to the Legislature, recommending the passage of a law to permit the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to take their road through Virginia to Parkersburgh. The Governor warmly presses the measure. The Baltimore American, in publishing the Message, says:

The Message of Gov. McDowell, takes the proper view of the case. Virginia, if she refuses the use of her territory to the road, will only deprive herself of a benefit. Her refusal will not prevent the completion of the road to the Ohio River.—There are other routes besides the projected one through Virginia; and efforts of the most earnest kind are now on foot to induce the Company to go direct to Pittsburgh. Efficient means no doubt would be soon forthcoming if the Pittsburgh and Pennnsylvania interest should be brought to bear upon this project. The Company, however, are desirous of having the choice of the most eligible route.

"Murder will out."—This saying is verified almost daily, as among the great number of atrocious murders committed in this country, a case of the murderer's escaping detection scarce ever occurs. A watchful Providence, severe in justice as tender in mercy, defeats the councils of men who outrage his laws and attempt to escape justice. A case occurred last week in point. A terrible and bloody murder was committed in Baltimore on Monday morning of last week. The individual murdered is a man by the name of Paul Roux, from Macon, Georgia, and is supposed to have had a considerable sum of money in his possession.

It appeared in evidence that the deceased came to the tavern of Mr. Noland on Sunday night, by the 11 o'clock train—that he roomed for the night with a person who had been in the house for some five weeks, and who gave his name as Henry M'Curry. After he retired, nothing more was heard of or known of him, until about half past 8 o'clock, when the door of the room was forced, and he was found entirely dead, lying in the bed. His throat was cut sufficient to cause his death; and his skull, on the right side, was beaten in by an axe, which was found under his bed.

This atrocious murder caused great excitement and M'Curry was fixed upon as the murderer.—It was supposed he had gone to Philadelphia, and an officer started in pursuit of him, and traced on to New York, but was unable to find him in that city until Thursday morning, when he accidentally saw him coming out of a tavern and arrested him. He had taken passage on a vessel bound for Liverpool, and which was then dropping down the stream, and he was just going aboard, when he was arrested. A few minutes more and he would have been safe. Sufficient proofs were found to establish his guilt. On being confined in the Tombs, he undertook to commit suicide, by cutting his throat, but was discovered in time to prevent a fatal issue. His throat was badly cut, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the wounds could be dressed, in consequence of the tremendous struggles he made to prevent the physicians from affording him relief. Several persons had to hold him, and even then, he succeeded in getting his finger into his lacerated throat, and endeavored to tear it open. When frustrated in that, he seized up his vest and crammed it into his mouth, endeavoring to choke himself with it, so that it had to be cut from his mouth. Finding it impossible to destroy himself, he seized hold, with his teeth, of the iron bars of the railing, and his hold could scarcely be broken. It was at last found necessary to strap his hands together and confine them to his body.

He is an Irishman, of about 30 years of age, dark complexion, high forehead, black eyes, high check bones, pug nose, and large thick lips. He is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and very stout.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, Jan. 17, 1845.

Dear Sir:—Most of the session in the House to-day was spent in discussing a motion to adjourn at a certain day, fixed by a resolution of Senate. A portion of our would be reformers, or those who desire a reputation as such, are ever ready to introduce such "Buncombe" resolutions, in order to have their names placed on the journals as friendly to short sessions, yet, by their perseverance in addressing the House upon small matters, and calling the ayes and noes some half dozen times a day, are certain to prolong the session to an extent not desired by the great body of the members, who are in favor of economy, and show the sincerity of their desire therefor by sitting quietly in their seats, unless imperatively called upon to address the House, and who do not make speeches of two or three hours to empty chairs and desks.

Resolutions.—The consideration of a resolution offered by Mr. Brady, relative to the Militia System, was postponed until the 24th inst.; it provided that the Committee upon that subject be instructed to bring in a bill for allowing county commissioners $1,50 per day for time spent in performing the duties enjoined on them by the militia bill of last session, and 5 per cent. on militia fines collected; remitting fines on persons out of bounds of regiment on parade day; limiting pay of Brigade Inspectors to $150 per annum; and fining members of companies $1,00 each for neglect to elect officers.

Mr. Samuels of Lehigh offered a resolution calling for an investigation of the affairs, and repeal of the charter of the Lehigh County Bank. He stated that Moses Y. Beach, editor of the N. Y. Sun, had purchased nearly all the stock, paid for it in Plainfield (N. Y.) notes, (an establishment also owned by him,) which were far from being "specie funds," as required by the charter, and that the "individual liability" clause therein was evaded, the owner being a non-resident. The resolutions were passed, and we shall now have a full developement of the effects of an "individual liability" locofoco concern.

Mr. Smith of Lancaster read a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of giving to certain Courts jurisdiction over election districts and applications for divorce.

The joint resolution of adjournment, from Senate, came up, and after much discussion, was amended by striking out March 1st, and inserting Feb. 10th, as the day of adjournment, which it is hoped will satisfy the reformers in the other branch.

Mr. McKinley, a joint resolution to compel the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Company to receive their notes in payment of tolls.

Several resolutions relative to the inauguration of the Governor, on Tuesday next, were adopted.

Signed.—The Governor has signed the bill changing the location of Water Allye, Allegheny city, and also the resolution relative to Judge Huston.

Bills.—Mr. Sankey reported a bill for the erection of Lawrence county.

Mr. Burrell, in place, a bill for the payment of certificates issued by James F. McCague, late Superintendant of the Western Division, Pennsylvania Canal.

Mr. Hazlehurst, a supplement to act of 13th June 1836, providing that no suit brought by a *feme sole* shall abate on account of the subsequent marriage of the plaintiff.

In Senate but little was done, the Beaver Resumption bill occupying some time, Mr. Babbitt of Erie continuing to address the Senate in opposition to the measure.

Caleb J. M'Nulty.

This defaulting Locofoco Clerk, is one of the worst description of Locofoco partizans, one of the barn-burner creed, a bully and a leveler.—Nothing better could be expected from him than has taken place. He ran for Congress last year, in a district made for his especial use in Ohio, but was defeated, such is his bad character at home. The House disgraced itself in electing him Clerk. Had the Whigs promoted such a man to so responsible a trust, (if indeed they have such a one belonging to the party,) the party itself would have denounced the act in no measured terms.—Locofocoism, however, can swallow any thing.—The following from the Baltimore American's Congressional report of Friday, gives an account of the arraignment of this man before the House:

The Journal having been read—Mr. Taylor, of Va., from the Committee on Accounts reported that the Committee had under examination the condition of the contingent fund of the House.

The Report was received by unanimous consent, and being read by the Clerk, its contents in substance were, that Caleb J. McNulty, Clerk of the House, had been twice summoned to appear before them and that he had stubbornly refused to comply with the terms. The Report further states that when the Clerk came into the office the contingent fund amounted to the sum of $155,000
The House appropriated in addition 75,000
There was added by previous Clerk 2,000

Total, $232,000

Up to December 1st the Clerk had disbursed the sum of $172,000. The balance dne was $60,000.

There was at his credit in the Patriotic Bank, where by law this money was kept $13,000

The balance unaccounted for was 47,000.—The securities were $20,000. The actual deficit beyond this was 24,000, allowing $2000 to cover payments not known to the Committee.

The Committee then go on to account for the expenditure of this money. It seems that $22,000 have been loaned to a Produce dealer in Ohio. To Levi D. Slam of the N. Y. Plebian, $2,000 was loaned. The Committee profess to know but little of the manner in which this money was expended, or to whose benefit it has accrued. They say that he should be dealt with summarily, and conclude with resolutions.

That he be, and is hereby dismissed.

That the Secretariy of the Treasury be required to enter upon an immediate investigation of his accounts.

That criminal prosecutions forthwith be commenced against Caleb J. B. McNulty, and persons supposed to be acting with him.

Mr. Weller then read a letter from a respectable house in New York, declaring that there were two sums of $15,000 and $13,000 on deposit in New York, which the Clerk had there as security for the money loaned to the Produce merchant. He had heard that there was also additional security, and he could assure the House that nothing would be lost by the Government as the sureties would prevent that if the deficit required it.

Mr. Weller said it was due that these facts should be known to the House.

Mr. Cave Johnson offered a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed forthwith to arrest Caleb J. McNulty and to bring him before the bar of the House.

This resolution passed, and the Speaker issued his warrant for the arrest. After some interval, the Speaker read the Report of Mr. Lane, Sergeant-at-Arms, stating that the Clerk of the House was under arrest.

The House then unanimously adopted an order to bring Mr. McNulty to the bar of the House.

[Mr. McNulty came in, accompanied by the Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr. Weller of Ohio, who is one of his sureties.]

Mr. McNulty took his seat at the Clerk's desk, and all eyes were upon him.

The Speaker addressed him, and Mr. McNulty was told that he was arrested by an order of the House, and that the charges preferred against him in the Report of the Committee on Accounts would be read, and that an opportunity would be afforded him to answer.

The Report was then read, when

Mr. McNulty rose and denied that he had used a dollar of the public moneys for his own purposes. He declared further that he had made no disposition of them not warranted by law;—that he had placed the money on deposit in institutions, and that he had loaned some, but upon the best security the world could afford.

He further stated that the reason he had not answered the summons of the Committee on Accounts in person was the fact that his Accounting Clerk, Mr. Kentam, was absent from the city, and that he was expecting him, and had been expecting him for many days. He had told the Committee that when this Clerk came, he, McNulty, would make good all his eccounts. He would do this by tomorrow at ten o'clock.

Mr. McNulty further stated that one of the summons of the Committee he had not received in season to obey. Between the members of the Committee and Mr. McNulty some controversy arose as to the facts connected with being summoned.

Mr. Cave Johnson then moved that Mr. McNulty be held under arrest by the Sergeant at Arms until to-morrow at two o'clock, and that the subject be postponed until that time.

The House, by a vote of 99 to 75, decided that Mr. McNulty should be arrested, but that his functions as Clerk should be suspended until the further order of the House. The whole subject was then postponed at a late hour until to-morrow at two o'clock, when on motion of Mr. Hale, the House adjourned.

OREGON TERRITORY.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American gives the following synopsis of the new Bill introduced into the Senate, "to organize a Government for the Oregon Territory, and for other purposes:

The bill proposes Oregon to include the following Territory: All the Territory lying west of the Missouri river, south of the 49th degree of north latitude and east of the Rocky Mountains and North of the Boundary Line between the United States and Texas, not included within the limits of any State and also over the territory comprising the Rocky Mountains and the country between them and the Pacific ocean South of 54 degrees and 49 minutes of North latitude and North of the 42d degree of North latitude. A Governor is to be appointed for five years, and a Secretary for five years, with a Judge of the Courts, and every six months a record is to be transmitted of what is done, to the Secretary of State at Washington.

It is further provided that the Governor may mark the territory off into beats, and ordain and enforce all necessary regulations to render the militia of the territory efficient.

When there are 5,000 inhabitants over 21 years of age, they shall have power to form a Territorial Legislature.

The representatives shall serve for two years, and every 500 white male inhabitants shall have one member. The members are to be paid $3 a day.

The President is also required to erect stockade forts in said territory, to the number of five, from some point on the Missouri River, and on the most practicable route to the south pass in the Rocky Mountains. Also to erect fortifications at or near the mouth of the Columbia river.

Each emigrant or settler of 18 years and upwards is to have 640 acres of land if he will cultivate the same for five consecutive years. If a married man, his wife shall have 160 acres, and the father shall have the same for each child under 18 years he may have.

The sales of these lands are not valid before a patent is issued for them.

This Bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hubbard, the Massachusetts agent, has left New Orleans. The Courier of that city says:

"Before departing, he wrote a letter to a gentleman of high standing, in which he frankly declares that he is fully convinced of the fruitlessness of his mission, and that if persisted in, it will occasion great excitement. He adds, therefore, that he is preparing immediately to leave."

The New Orleans press has generally expressed censure upon Massachusetts, for sending an agent on such a mission to that city, but it has held a moderate though decided tone. There has been no threats of personal violence that we have seen.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Editor—*Sir*: Would it not be well to devote a small portion of your valuable daily and weekly paper, to subjects connected with Agriculture. If you see proper to insert the following from the Cultivator Almanac, for 1845, published by J. W. Cook, Fourth street, you will oblige a

Farmer's Friend.

HINTS FOR JANUARY.

Provide good shelter for all domestic animals, cows eat much less, and give one third more milk, when well protected from cold. Sheep often become weakened and die in winter from exposure. Some farmers have found that they lose less sheep in winter than during summer, when first rate protection is given them; others by weighing, that they eat less, and grow one third faster.

Fodder cattle regularly—give them water at all times—plenty of salt—keep their stables clean—keep them well littered—straw beds make plenty of manure—curry cows every day, and keep them perfectly clean, for filth and thrift are ever opposed; and let neatness, regularity and order have full sway—visit your district school.

Kitchen Garden for February.

In that variableness to which the winters of our climate are subject, there is great latitude given to each cultivator in the exercise of his discretion as to proper monthly employment for February, which generally is the coldest month of the season. Ordinarily, little can be done except by way of preparation for the active and profitable labors of the approaching spring, except to repair tools and implements, and accumulate from all sources the means of adding to the fertility of grounds to be cultivated.

Kitchen Garden.—In this department, hot-beds, for fowarding cabbage, lettuce, egg-plants, tomatoes, squshes, pepper, &c., should be prepared and sowed from the first to the tenth of the month, taking care in the preparation of hot-beds not to sow until the burning heat has subsided, nor yet to wait until the genial vapor of a fresh bed is so far spent as to deprive plants of that vigor and thrift which they are known to receive if sown at the right period. We are great advocates for the exact sciences wherever applicable to the purposes of life, and earnestly recommend to all persons not familiar with the subject of propagation by artificial heat, the use of the thermometer instead of the senses in testing the proper temperature. A bed being constructed and covered with rich earth, as it should always be for successful work, say to the depth of four to six inches, when the thermometer is inserted to the depth of the earthy covering it will often, at the greatest height of fermentation, send up the mercury to one hundred and thirty degrees, during which stage the vitality of seeds or potatoe sets is destroyed; but so soon as you are satisfied the heat is declining, say when after having been over one hundred and twenty, it has declined to one hundred or less, lose no time in putting in your seed. Cauliflower and brocoli may still be sown for a spring crop, but to insure success, they ought to have been started in January and pricked out during the season, so as to have vigorous plants by March and a top ready to come into head at the latter end of May and beginning of June, ere the heat of the season has risen above that delightful temperature under which their brethren of the Brassica tribe, the turnip and the cabbage, are known to flower most profusely.

Toward the close of February, if the season promises to be forward, the early potato crop may be planted, if the precaution is taken to cover the sets with long manure, and by this mode of early planting any rough manure, or even dry straw, may be advantageously used.—*Louisville Cultivator.*

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 22, 1845.

New Banking Scheme.—By a reference to our Harrisburgh letter, our readers will perceive that a scheme of individual banking has been broached in the Legislature. It does not strike us very favorably. Stocks are too fluctuating a basis on which to found a circulating medium. The individual liability system has not worked well in New York, and cannot be expected to here. We are content with such banks as we have in Pittsburgh, and we do not believe the system can be mended much.

Expulsion of M'Nulty.—By a reference to our Congressional report, our readers will perceive that Caleb J. M'Nulty, the defaulting Clerk, has been expelled from the House by a *unanimous* vote. A just retribution.

☞In looking over the brilliant list of names chosen by several States for Senators, one is naturally led to inquire, why Pennsylvania, the second State in the Union, should choose a third-rate man to the highest council of the nation? For instance, why was not Wilson M'Candless, Esq., of this city, chosen for that responsible office. His talents are every way superior to Dr. Sturgeon's, and we should have had the satisfaction of knowing that we had a man there whose voice could have been heard at other times than when the yeas and nays were called. It is confidently said, that the opposition to M'Candless came from this city. We think this is probable, when it is recollected that the Post sometime since gave M'Candless a severe rap. This, in itself, was enough to prevent the party from voting for him. We see, also, that the Post is loud in its rejoicings over Sturgeon's success. The question is asked, has Dr. Sturgeon any influence in the appointing of Pittsburgh Postmasters? If so, Tom may stand a chance yet. It is evident there must have been opposition to M'Candless from the party leaders in this city, or he would have got more than *one* vote in caucus. Such treatment is shameful, and has excited the indigation of Mr. M'Candless' friends among all parties. As a Whig, we would oppose Mac for any office in the power of Whigs to bestow, because he is a Locofoco, but we dislike to see a man shamefully treated by its own party, especially when he has done so much for it as M'Candless has.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND ASHES.

We have been determined for some time past to notice a subject which, so far as our inquiries extend, is admitted by nearly all concerned to be of great importance—the appointment of Inspectors for Flour and Ashes. Time and again we have drawn attention to the absolute necessity of such officers. We have, it is true, nominal Inspectors for both, but the present incumbent of the Inspectorship for Flour has disqualified himself by carrying on his business, and the other, we believe, is held by a gentleman who cares nothing for the office, and is scarcely ever called on to perform its duties. The fault is not with him, but with the law creating the office. What is wanted is to have the Legislature enact a law empowering the Councils to legislate on this subject and appoint the officers. They have this power already in the Pearlash inspection. The Councils having the general authority in the premises, they could readily frame and enforce such regulations as would be suggested by and meet the approbation of the Merchants.

The necessity of laws requiring the Inspection of Flour and the various descriptions of Ashes, is so clear as to need but little to recommend them. The first was and is expected by the Legislature, because Flour arriving in Philadelphia from this city cannot be re-inspected there except at the option of the owner. But the present law creating an inspectorship, giving to the Governor the right of appointment, is defective, because it is not compulsory. We conceive that what is needed is a law peremtorally requiring all Flour offered in this market for sale to be inspected under certain penalties. Exceptions ought to be made in favor of Inspections in other places and Flour merely in transitu. The frauds in this article are astonishing, and the consumer, in nearly every case, has to put up with the imposition. After the experience of *every* family in these two cities, does it lie upon us to produce proof as to the notoriously bad quality of Flour in general in this market! We intend, hereafter, to buy none but particular brands for our own use as the only possible way to get good family Flour. Then look at the frauds in Packages. We have seen them weighed and actually fall 5, 8, 10, 15 and 20 pounds short of the standard!! Must consumers put up with such shameful impositions?

As for Ashes the evils are just as bad. So long as New York has a better market than this, it is well known that the manufacturers in Ohio sent the best of their make there, because they knew it would have to stand inspection; while this market had to receive their refuse, there being no inspection. For some months this has been a better market than that, and we have every reason in the world to require them to submit to an inspection here. Why should we receive what will not pass in another market! It may be said that as this is a point of consumption it does not matter. New York exports: we do not. And why don't we! Just because we often get such a miserable article, it would be worthless abroad; and frequently, when the article itself is first sorts, it is in such miserable packages, they would be condemned on sight by an Inspector anywhere else. And we contend that it is wrong to suffer our own market to be debased and characterized as bad. If its reputation was established abroad, we have reason to believe it would induce exports to a far larger amount than at present. This is the second market in the United States for Ashes, New York being the first; and though she is upon the seaboard, that is no reason why we may not export the article to Philadelphia and Baltimore, or even to foreign ports *via.* New Orleans. The flour of adjoining counties finds its way abroad, and competes with that from Michigan and Western New York, and why may not ashes. But so long as no efforts are made to protect ourselves against the policy of the manufacture, and to establish an Inspection which will give character abroad to the market, so long no improvement can be expected. There are other cogent reasons why a compulsory Inspectorship should be created, but we have said enough to draw attention to the subject, or rather, to induce action upon it, if spirit enough exists to take the matter up. The initiative movement properly belongs to the Board of Trade, and we hope they will act. Our Representatives in the Legislature can soon introduce and procure the passage of a bill defining the standard and duties of Inspectors, and imparting the necessary authority; and as it is purely local and commercial no imaginable objection can be made to it by any member, or the Governor.

Louisiana and Massachusetts.—The following Bill is now under consideration in the Legislature of Louisiana. It originated from the fact of Mr. Hubbard being sent to New Orleans as the Agent of Massachusetts. It is introduced by a long preamble, full of Southern fire and fury:

Therefore, be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, &c., That any person or persons who has or have visited, or may visit the State as the agent of Massachusetts or any other State, for the purpose of collecting and transmitting accurate information respecting the number and the names of the citizens of that or any other State, who have been or may hereafter be imprisoned under the provisions of the laws of this State in relation to free persons of color, or to test the validity of said laws, shall, on conviction thereof, be subjected to a fine of not less than ——— dollars and to confinement at hard labor in the Penitentiary for a period of not less than ——— years.

So, so. An agent of a sovereign state on a perfectly lawful and legal business is to be put in the Penitentiary! Go ahead, gentlemen, you are laying pondrous blows on the "peculiar institution."

Tolls on the Canal and the Revenue of the State

We copy below a letter from Zanesville to the Philadelphia North American, which, as we observed yesterday, exactly corroborates all that we have time and again urged upon the notice of the Canal Commissioners respecting the great benefit which would result from a liberal and bold reduction in the rate of Tolls to Philadelphia.

From all parts of the west, through private sources, we have precisely the same account. Now if the Canal Commissioners in the face of all these concurrent facts and demonstrations—for it has been demonstrated to them again and again—refuse to pursue such a policy as will grasp a vast addition to the trade of the works, they will show themselves too contracted in their views and obstinate in self-conceit to occupy the responsible office they do. The state wants men of enlarged minds, able to manage her works. If the present Board show themselves equal to their position we shall cheerfully give them all credit, but if the old worn-out policy is adhered to it, will be no fault of ours if they are not promptly exposed. We will not believe them wanting in duty to the state, till we cannot help it.

Zanesville, (O.) Jan. 8th, 1845.

By reducing the tolls 25 cents per barrel on your state works or which would be about the same thing, returning the forwarders 35 cents per barrel instead of 20 cents as is now the case on flour, an immence advantage would result to Pennsylvania; such reduction would cause every barrel of flour south of New Philadelphia (60 miles north of this) to go there via. Pittsburgh.—It would be a reasonable calculation to expect at least an increase the first year of from 250 to 500,000 barrels. All the Muskingum flour would go by this route, which is equal to about 150,000 barrels; this is certain, so is the Dresden and Newark flour, some 50,000 barrels more at least—Then there is the flour on the Canal from Beaver to Akron, which has all gone north heretofore; some 100,060 barrels in all, also the Chillicothe, Baltimore, Lancaster and Circleville Mills, at least 100 to 150,000 barrels more—There are the Merchant mills, besides a vast number of small ones, which would swell the amount still more—This increase in the business of flour alone would give the state of Pennsylvania in tolls $100,000, excess over previous years, I doubt not, after making the above reduction in freights.

The north are already much alarmed even at the talk of reducing the Pennsylvania tolls—It will cut them off beyond belief; no one can tell what a tremendous effect it would have in increasing the trade of Philadelphia; it would build up commerce again in a measure, and it is political madness not to see it in this light. To compete with New York and insure the trade to your city the charges of transportation from Pittsburgh to Philapeldhia, should not exceed those from Buffalo to New York, viz 70 *a* 72 cents per barrel. I contracted myself for 72 cents per barrel; let this charge be made at once, and the benefits arising to the revenue of your state the commerce of the city and business in general, will be speedily seen and appreciated.

PROCEEDINGS IN SELECT COUNCIL.

January 21, 1845.

Select Council met. Present, Messrs. Algeo, Day, Eichbaum, Fulton, Jackson, Kincaid, King, Laughlin, Lee, Lytle, M'Devitt, M'Cracken, Ogden, and Wilson.

Mr. Eichbaum was appointed President, pro. tem. The Clerk of C. C. having reported that C. C. were prepared to meet in joint ballot, for the purpose of electing City Officers, this council adjourned to the room of C. C., where the following persons were elected to the offices set opposite their respective names, viz:

City Treasurer—James A. Bartram.
City Solicitor—C. B. M. Smith.
Street Commissioner—John McIlwain.
Wharf Master at the Menongahela—Thomas McFadden.
Wharf Master at the Allegheny—J. W. Lightner.
City Assessor—Thomas Perkins.
Collector at the Aqueduct—Henry Kinney.
City Gauger—James McDowell.
Superintendent of Water Works—Robert Moore.
Recording Regulator—R. E. McGowan.
Assistant Regulator—Wm. Bayne.
" " Dawson McGowan.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—Otis Young.
Weigh Master at Market—Aaron Hartupie.
Weigh Master at Hay Scales—Peter Fleeger.
Salt Inspector—David Hunter.
Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes—J. P. Pears.
Inspector of Tobacco—George Wilson.
Collectors of City Taxes—1st Ward—Wm. McCutcheon.
2d Ward—J. K. Henderson.
3d " Thomas Fairman.
4th " Richard Hope.
5th " J. Dalzell.
Board Measurers—1st Ward—John Owens.
2d " Ward—D. McClelland. Caleb Hurst.
3d " John Creighton.
4th " R. McClure.
5th " Hugh McKelvy, R. Donaldson, Jr.

This council then returned to their room, and adjourned.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, Jan. 18, 1845.

Dear Sir: The Tariff—that fruitful subject for political speeches—was again up in the house to-day, and from the determined manner in which sundry locofoco pretenders to its love have pressed their amendments, the instructions may be lost or carried by but a small majority.

From the commencement of the session a determination has been shown to place the Whig minority in both branches in a position of opposition to the Tariff. As this, however, could not be effected by *fair* means, resort has been had to foul. It is sought to burthen the instructions with resolutions expressing confidence in Messrs. Sturgeon and Buchanan—a sentiment not entertained, I can freely say, by even their political friends—they *fear* the action of those Senators on the Tariff question, yet fear still more to express their views upon their past and expected conduct. Feeling confident that the Whigs cannot and will not support such resolutions, they desire to pass them, that they may cry out, "see how the Whigs have opposed a Tariff!" and handle the weapon in all succeeding election contests. The Bank question is settled, and our good Buchanan "Democrats" are seeking anxiously for some other hobby upon which to ride into office, even should it be by trampling upon the interests of Pennsylvania.

The "Native" delegation from the county of Philadelphia have thus far been strenuous opponents of all amendments, and have uniformly favored the passage of the resolutions as originally reported; although several of them are strongly opposed to a National Bank, they voted against the Anti-bank amendment of Mr. Burrell, and will doubtless pursue a similar course on the proposition of Mr. Smith of Berks.

—But to the proceedings of to-day. Among the resolutions offered to-day, the House agreed to the following, viz:

By Mr. Hill, referring the subject of the pay of the troops engaged in suppressing the Philadelphia riots, to a select committee.

Mr. Cummings, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of passing an act explanatory of the act relative to the pay of officers of spring elections, which it is said has given County Commissioners some trouble, being unable to decide whether *one* or more day's pay is provided for by law.

Mr. McCaslin, instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of President Judges and enlarging the Judicial Districts of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Merrifield, instructing the Committee on Banks to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill raising the State State credit, replenishing the State Treasury, and reducing the interest on State Stocks—in other words, establishing a *free banking system* similar to that of the State of New York. I cannot give you the words of this resolution, but it evidently squints at a bill which appeared in the Argus this morning, and which is said to be the proposition of Wm. B. Foster, Esq., of Allegheny city. I send you a copy of the bill; you can express your own views on it—mine are certainly favorable to its provisions, at least at first glance. The proposed law is as follows:

AN ACT to raise the State Credit—replenish the State Treasury—prevent the continuance of exclusive moneyed monopolies, and reduce the interest on State Stocks.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That any individual or company depositing with the auditor General, any sum, not less than fifty thousand dollars of Pennsylvania state stocks, shall receive of registered and certified bills, for circulation, of such denomination as they shall furnish, such as are now in circulation, not exceeding eighty-five per cent of the then present value in the market.

Sec. 2. The individual or company shall file with the Auditor General, the name, place of residence, town, ward and county, list of officers, amount of capital, with their future proposed increase and duration.

Sec. 3. Every individual or company shall redeem their bills, in specie, at their place of business, or at Philadelphia, at one half of one per cent discount, on demand.

Sec. 4. If any individual or company, shall neglect or refuse to redeem their bills in specie, or at Philadelphia, as aforesaid, and remain so for 15 days, the Auditor General shall immediately advertise the said stocks, so deposted as collateral, in one or more of the Philadelphia and Harrisburgh papers, for four weeks, then proceed to sell so much of the same at the Exchange, in Philadelphia, at auction, as shall pay the amount protested and demanded, with all costs, and five per cent damage to the bill holders, paying the surplus over to the company, if any.

Sec. 5. The proof of such neglect or refusal, shall be the protest of one of said notes by any Notary Public—noted on first demand for protest—and again demanded on or after the fifteenth day, stating in the protest, the amount demanded and refused. If the individual or company shall pay the amount on the second demand, they shall pay all costs of the protest and five per cent damage, to the bill holders.

Sec. 6. Any stocks so deposited, drawing interest at over five per cent—shall be reduced to five per cent.

Sec. 7. The interest on all stocks so deposited shall, on the first day of July, 1855, be reduced to four per cent.

Sec. 8. Any stocks falling due before the limitation of the individual or company shall expire, shall, at the option of the Governor, be extended to the closing of the individual or company's business.

Sec. 9. Whenever the state securities shall have become par in the market, the Auditor General shall deliver to each and every individual or company an amount of registered and certified bills, as aforesaid, equal to eighty-five per cent, and no more.

Sec. 10. Every individual or company shall invest at least one-half of their cash capital in Pennsylvania state securities, and file them with the Auditor General as collateral for a circulating medium.

Sec. 11. Any individual or company depositing any sum not less than fifty thousand dollars, with the State Treasurer, shall receive a certificate of deposite, bearing interest at five per cent; the Auditor General shall deliver on said certificate, an equal amount of bills, as aforesaid, registered and certified.

Sec. 12. If the individual or company shall neglect or refuse to redeem said bills in specie, or at Philadelphia, as aforesaid, the Auditor General shall deliver over to the Treasurer the said certificate, (after paying all interests due thereon,) to the Treasurer—on receipt of said certificate the Treasurer shall receive said bills in payment for all dues to the commonwealth, cancel and hold the same as vouchers.

Sec. 13. The Treasurer shall pay the interest regularly on all stocks or securities deposited with the Auditor General, the same as if they had not been deposited.

Sec. 14. Any individual or company may issue certificates of deposite, and certify as good, checks of depositors, draw drafts for any amount or balance due depositors—but shall not, in any case, or under any pretence, issue or pay out any bills, notes, or post notes, to be used as a circulating medium, not authorized by this act, or legalized by law. Any individual or company violating this section shall forfeit, for the use of the Commonwealth, one year's interest on the whole amount of his or their State stocks deposited in the hands of the Auditor General.

The following bills have been reported without amendment from the several committees to whom they were referred: to repeal the Stay law; to allow certain courts to entertain bills of discovery; to prevent persons becoming witnesses who have assigned claims to third persons; to extend District Court of Philadelphia; relative to actions by *femes sole;* to lay out a State road from Elizabeth to Brownsville; relative to German translations of Documents; the Committee reported against the bill to repeal the act reducing the salaries of judges of Supreme Court.

The Bank of North America has applied for an increase of its capital to $1,000,000—the original amount.

A resolution of instructions in favor of cheap postages was postponed.

The usual committees relative to the inauguration have been appointed, and reports made of the arrangements, which are of course of little interest out your way.

Numerous nominations were made to-day for State Treasurer. James R. Snowden is now most prominent—but do not be surprised at Mr. Mann's re-election, however; he can have it if he wants it; at least so folks here say.

Jesse Miller, late Canal Commissioner, is to be Secretary of the Commonwealth—a very poor selection, as he could not be re-elected to his late station, having received but *six or eight* votes in the last Locofoco convention. John K. Kane of Philadelphia will be Attorney General, and I think will be a good officer.

The Tariff question came up in the House. The second resolution of Mr. Bright's series provided merely for sending the resolutions to Washington city. This was amended by Mr. Smith of Berks, by adding anti-Bank instructions, and an expression of confidence in our Senators. Mr. Sanderson moved to amend by substituting anti-Sub-treasury instructions.

In this position we found these resolutions to-day. Mr. Sanderson's amendment to the amendment was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Adams, Bigham, Bishop, Brady, Brewster, (Huntingdon,) Cochran, Conner, Cooper, Cunningham, Dickey, Dunlap, Gilder, Hall, Harper, Hazlehurst, Herr, Hilands, Kennedy, Kunkle, Larkin, Meloy, Metzger, M'Farland, M'Murtrie, Nicholson, Parke, Paxson, Price, Riddle, Sanderson, Sankey, Shuman, Smith, (Lancaster,) Snively, Trego, Zimmerman.

Nays—Amer, Armstrong, Bailey, Barber, Boyer, Brown, Brush, Burnside, Burns, Burrell, Campbell, Cummings, Cross, Dotts, Dowling, Eldred, Elliott, Funston, Gray, Hallowell, Heck, Hill, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hollingshead, Jacoby, James, Keller, Knox, Merrifield, Morely, Morgan, M'Caslin, M'Bride, M'Kinley, O'Bryan, Painter, Patterson, (Speaker,) Porter, Power, Rider, Salter, Samuels, Sheets, Smith, (Clearfield,) Smith, (Berks,) Smythe, (Clinton,) Smith, (Monroe,) Stewart, Struthers, Taggart, Tice, Vleet, Walton, Wilson, Worman.

Mr. Holl

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 23, 1844.

A Word to the Customers of the Gazette.

We don't say *patrons*, because we believe we give a *quid pro quo* for all we receive, and because *patron* is an aristocratical term, not exactly becoming in a republican country, where we boast of an equality. Now, kind friends, we ain't going to *dun* you—not we. We don't like to be dunned ourself, but we just wish to say that we should be very happy to receive your calls, and exchange with you some nicely printed receipts, handsomely filled up, for a little of that necessary commodity called "money," whether gold, silver, or paper, we ain't particular. It will ceriainly give you pleasure to do this, particularly those of you who have not made these little friendly exchanges for one, two, three, and even four years. Now we would not urge the matter, but such are the fashions in our smoky city that it becomes necessary to our welfare that we should annually receive these calls from those we weekly visit with our dish of news, doneup to suit all respectable palatos, such as our customers possess. It it something curious, butneverthless true, that our spirits rise just in proportion as we receive these visits, and we feel our heart warming most to those who call the most punctually. We would like to be impartial, as editors and other great men should be, and feel towards all alike, and we hope, and indeed we are foolish enough to expect, that there will be a general rush to gain our good graces in this nice and pleasant way. However, come on and come *soon*, we are always at home, and will be happy to see you all, even if you come all together.

Terminus of Baltimore and Ohio Rail'd.

WHEELING AND PARKERSBURGH.

A furious paper war is now waging between the citizens and editors of Wheeling and Parkersburgh, Va., on their respective claims to the termination of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They seem to take it for granted that the road can terminate nowhere else than at one of those two places, and they battle with the zeal and energy which the contemplation of so great a prize is calculated to inspire. The Parkersburgh folks found their claims on the ground that that is the best point for the termination of the road; that the Company cannot go to Wheeling without passing through Pennsylvania, which under the restrictions inforced by the Legislature of this State, it is not disposed to do; and that two hundred miles of comparatively unknown and wild region of Virginia would be brought into notice and a market.

The Wheeling folks found their claims principally, if not entirely, on the previous engagements of the Company to bring the road to that city.—They say that the Company had fixed on that point as the termination of the road years ago; that it has been long considered a *settled question;* that on the strength of the Company's engagements Wheeling has prospered, and vast amounts of capital have been invested, which will be comparatively valueless if the Company forfeit their pledges. In answer to the objection in regard to the restrictions enforced by Pennsylvania, the Wheeling people urge, that a good route to Wheeling can be found through Virginia, without touching Pennsylvania.

We would infer from the Wheeling papers that they almost despond of getting the road. They speak as despairing men who have been badly used. The Wheeling Times says Mr. M'LANE, the able President of the Baltimore Road, is *opposed* to Wheeling, and is now in person at Richmond, combatting the claims of that city, and we would infer, supporting the claims of Parkersburg. Parkersburg and Wheeling both have delegations of citizens at Richmond.

As Gov. MCDOWELL has so strongly recommended the Parkersburg route, and as it is backed by the powerful diplomacy and energy of Mr. MCLANE, we have not the least doubt that the Legislature of Virginia will make all the enactments that the company asks, to enable them to take the Road to Parkersburg. The question then arises, Will the company adopt that route? Of this we think there is danger. They have got the erroneous impression that it is their interest to strike as low a point on the Ohio river as possible, forgetting, apparently, that two hundred miles of water communication on the Ohio river is cheaper than twenty-five miles on railway, and that by striking the river at Parkersburg, the trade of all the Ohio above, of the Allegheny and Monongahela, of Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, Michigan, &c., will be measurably lost to Baltimore, while by striking the river at Pittsburgh, all this vast trade could be secured, and the trade below just as easily grasped as at Parkersburg.

There can be no doubt, we think, that the road will go to Parkersburg, unless the Legislature of Pennsylvania remove the restrictions upon the road passing through this State. If these restrictions are removed, Pittsburgh will become a most powerful competitor for the road. The Board of Trade of this city, we are glad to learn, has despatched committees both to Harrisburg and Baltimore to watch over our interests, and we doubt not that, if the Company's agents impartially weigh the arguments in favor of Pittsburgh, which that committee can present, against the claims of any rival, the road will terminate here. So much, however, depends on the action of our Legislature, that we earnestly urge upon our members, and western members generally, the necessity of promoting early action on the subject.

The News from Mexico.

We stated in a Postscript yesterday, the substance of some late news from Mexico, bringing intelligence that Santa Anna was defeated by Paredes, &c. We found this in New Orleans papers of the 10th, where it was received by way of Texas. We find New Orleans papers of the 11th rather discredit the news. The Picayune of the 11th says:

SANTA ANNA.—We conversed yesterday with an intelligent Mexican gentleman, who doubts the truth of the report, received by way of Texas, that Santa Anna had been routed at Puebla by Gen. Paredes—in fact, he says that he is well assured that such is not the case. The very latest accounts say that the tyrant had marched towards Celaya or Salamanca, small cities northwest of Queretaro, and in the direction of Guanajuato. Puebla is about 250 miles southeast of Queretaro, and the road leads almost directly by the city of Mexico. Had Santa Anna taken that route, he would doubtless have been defeated and his forces routed long before reaching Puebla.

☞Some late foreign news, proposing to be received by the ship Oxford, and published in the Tribune of Saturday, is said to be a hoax, by the New York correspondent of the United States Gazette, of date of Sunday.

A SLANDER ON MR. CLAY RETRACTED.—Mr. D. M. Kimball, of Easthampton, Mass, a Liberty party man, and teacher at a seminary in that place, made the assertion, before the late election that Mr. Clay had bet at a horse-race on the Sabbath, and that he had been a witness of the fact.—Another teacher (Mr. Wright, a Whig,) denied this, quarrelled with Mr. Kimball, and finally they were both turned out of the Easthampton seminary. Mr. Kimball thereupon, to make up the matter, furnishes the following statement, refuting the contemptible and malicious slander upon Mr. Clay:

I desire publicly to express my deep regret, in view of the great injustice done to the Hon. Henry Clay, by the assertion, made by myself, in a time of political excitement, of having seen him bet at a horse-race on Sunday, and employ this method of counteracting, as far as I am able, the injustice done to him and the Whig cause.

D. M. KIMBALL.

EASTHAMPTON, Dec. 31, 1844.

This man, by his own showing uttered an atrocious falsehood, knowing it to be such, for he uttered it as if of his own knowledge; and now, forsooth, when the falsehood is of no further use to the party for whose denefit it was forged, he is willing to acknowledge that there was not a word of truth in it, and is desirous of ascribing the foul calumny to "political excitement."—*N. Y. Trib.*

MORE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.—The steamer Volant, a few days ago, struck a snag and was sunk in the Yazoo river.

The following account of another steamboat accident we copy from the Vicksburg Whig of the 11th inst:

"The steamboat Frontier, on her downward trip, struck a snag near January's landing, near Island One Hundred, which passed through her cabin, just forward of the wheel house, carrying away a portion of her upper guard and two state rooms, besides doing considarable damage to the wheel-house.

Mr. Andrew Knox, of Washington, was asleep in one of the state-rooms, which was literally torn into atoms, and had a most miraculous escape. He was thrown out of his bed into the middle of the cabin, and although the two state rooms were literally piled up in in the cabin, Knox escaped with a few bruises, which we are happy to learn are not dangerous.

Other passengers were somewhat injured, but we believe none seriously."

The steamboat Potomac, A. Brooks, master, when on her passage from New Orleans to Mobile on Wednesday week, burst her centre boiler. Two deck hands were blown overboard and drowned. Captain Wilder, a coast pilot, had his leg broken below the knee, and in such a manner that it is feared amputation must take place. Other individuals were severely scalded, but no one was injured save those belonging to the boat.

From the Presbyterian Advocate.

AN AWFUL WARNING.

On Sabbath, the 22d of December, a man by the name of John Farlen, of Nottingham township, Washington County, Pa. was found lying dead, on the public highway, leading from Washington to Elizabethtown. The deceased was a man, who in the early part of his life, had formed a taste, for intoxicating drink; the habit thus contracted in youth, instead of diminishing, as he advanced in years, was found to grow with his growth, and strengthen with his strength; until finally he became an easy prey, to the fell destroyer. He left home on Saturday, the 21st ult., and bent his way to a neighboring grog shop, little thinking perhaps, that his soul would be in its eternal home, ere his body should reach its earthly habitation. He left the grog shop some time on the same evening in order to return home. This was his last visit to the grog shop; but was it the last interview he was to have with his seducer? Ah no, there will be another—a more solemn meeting on the morning of the great resurrection. If there is such a thing, as a recognition, of each other in another state of existence, could we think it at all strange if he should there identify the grog seller as his distroyer—I was about to say his murderer. For it was proven before the jury, (who ALL agree, that his death was occasioned by intoxication) that he swallowed the contents of the fatal cup, in the grog shop. Another witness testified that he saw the vender fill a jug with whisky which he identified as the same, found by the side of the dead corpse. But scarce had he gone a mile from the place where he procured the fatal draught, when through the combined influence of the liquor and cold, he was challenged to combat with the King of terrors; he fell and was taken up on Sabbath morning a lifeless corpse. When found, he was lying with his face toward the ground, his jug containing between a half gallon, and three quarts, of the infernal enchantment, by his side. Thus he fell a victim to his own appetite, without one kind friend to minister consolation to him in his dying moments; only his faithful dog near him, who was found lying on the thighs of his dead master, resting his head on his body. The evident attachment of this faithful sentinel was so great that it took two men to drive him from his position. Thus the poison, though slow in its operation, was certain in its effects; and the sheltering grave, now hides his weary head from the winds of heaven. There are several very important considerations, connected with the foregoing circumstances. The first is, are the maker and vender of intoxicating drinks not guilty of violating the sixth commandment? Are they using "all lawful endeavors, to preserve the life of their neighbor?" And at the same time, instrumental in depriving him of his life; (I speak of makers and venders generally:) surely they are not. If an individual were to go to an apothecary to purchase a glass of laudanum; and the apothecary give it, knowing that he intended to drink it, would he not be accessary to his death? Most assuredly he would. Now we believe, this is at least the third occurrence of the kind that has taken place in this neighborhood in a very few years, where the implements of their own distruction were procured at this same vile groggery. "Howlong then will itbe tothe end of these wonders." Is not the time past sufficient, to have been engaged in "scattering firebrands, arrows and death" throughout a peaceful community! Ah sir, is it not "more than sufficient," to have been engaged in forging chains, which must confine the unhappy victims (bewitched by your enchantments,) down where the impassable gulf must forever stand as wall of eternal separation betwixt the miserable beings you have been instrumental in decoying, from the path of rectitude, and those happy regions where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest," merely for the purpose of filling your coffers with the price of blood.—Then let those engaged in the traffic, blush when they reflect, that they are living on the blood of their neighbors, that they are clothing their wives with robes, the price of which was filched from the heart striken widow; that they are feeding their children with the "heritage of another," that they are building their fortune, on the wreck of suffering humanity.—Ought not such men to be viewed as objects of universal execration; Are they not a burlesque on the dignity of human nature. If such men are suffered to elude the arm of justice in time, let them remember that they cannot escape the the vengence of God in eternity. Remember then vender of intoxicating drink that the same Bible, that has said that "no drunkard shall inherit eternal life," has pronounced a "woe" on the dramseller, by the mouth of the prophet. In Habbakuk 2, 15, the Lord has said, "woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him and makest him drunken" Then rest assured there is but one way, by which you can possibly escape this woe of the Almighty, but one way you can evade standing shoulder to shoulder with the souls you have ushered into the eternal world, and that is by a speedy repentance. Remember the word of God says you must first "cease to do evil," and then "learn to do well." Then be no longer a partaker in other mens sins"

A MEMBER OF THE JURY.

Fruit Garden for February.

In the nursery department, care must be taken to protect the young trees against the depredations of domestic animals and of the hare; and as frequent inquires are made as to the best method of protecting young trees against injury by the hare, we deem it proper to give, in detail, the observation and experience of a valued correspondent in relation to this subject. He remarks that it is the habit of the hare to form his bed in some place or thicket affording protection or concealment by day, and that his frisking and rambling is performed by night, frequenting mostly such places as afford him food, leaving his bed and approaching to, and returning from, favorite haunts by particular paths, which are distinctly marked out by his depredations.

Our correspondent adds, that it is only necessary to enlist the services of the little boys, or turn youngster one's self and distribute snares along such indicated pathways throughout the nursery, and the whole family of depredators will soon be in one's power. He has known two to be taken on the same snare before bedtime of a winter's evening; and as many as seven caught in a single night throughout the nursery. He gives it as his experience that if this remedy is resorted to, when first the nurseryman discovers the commencement of the work of destruction, little damage need be apprehended from this mischievous animal; but he protests against being held responsible for the failure of those who place their snares in a thicket, which is the hare's hiding place by day, or in some inner portion of the nursery through which his by-ways do not run.

Toward the close of the month, young apple trees may be pruned up for the summer's growth, apple and pear cuttings taken and buried for spring grafting, apple and pear stocks gathered and planted in nursery rows. But we would not yet advise the use of the knife with the pear and peach families, both of which are sensitive to the effects of extreme cold, which may yet follow.

In all fine weather, it would be well to manure and dress currant and gooseberry plantations, which will now begin to swell and show signs of incipent growth, a moment at which they are most susceptible of benefit by adding to the fertility of the ground on which they grow.

Near the beginning of March, raspberry bushes may be dressed, pruned, and staked, although, if there be full employment and a prospect of considerable cold, this work had better be deferred until March. The close of February is also the proper season for pruning the plants in the grapery, a work that should never be deferred till an active flow of the sap causes the vine to bleed.—There are many methods of pruning the grape, but two of them, perhaps, are in highest repute. One is to cover, as quickly as possible, with evenly distributed old wood, the whole trellis or wall, leaving very short spurs of the annual branches distributed upon the old wood to produce the fruit. Another is, to have less old wood and train annual branches to cover the wall or trellis, having them so distributed, if possible, that, between any two annual branches loaded with a grape crop, a young shoot of the current season is maturing for next year's supply.—*Louisville Journal.*

MAYOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

[OFFICIAL.]

E. W. Cook, High Constable.
Robert Hague, City Constable.
Thomas Turner Do., Do.
Hugh Robb, Do., Do.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS.

IN the Orphans Court of said county. In the matter of the Administration of the Estate of R. C. Newport, Administrator of the Estate of Martin Soellner, deceased. No. 15, June term, A. D. 1844.

And now to wit: January 18, 1845. on motion of T. Mellon, Attorney for Jacob Morlock and others, the Court appoint Wm. S. Courtney Auditor, to audit the claims against the Estate, and make distribution of balance in hands of Administrator

By the Court,
THOMAS FARLEY Clerk.

The Auditor above named will attend at his office, Grant street, Pittsburgh, for the purpose of his appointment on Monday, the 10th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

W. S. COURTNEY,
jan 24-w3t Auditor.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The publication of the American Sunday School Union, consisting of Libraries, Hymn Books, Question Books, &c., for sale at the Philadelphia (Catalogue) prices. A variety of other Juvenile Works, suitable for Sunday Schools, always on hand. ROBT. CARTER,
jan 23 56 Market, between 3d and 4th streets.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A valuable property in the City of Allegheny, on the back of the Ohio river, one acre of land, on which is erected a large and convenient two story brick dwelling, containing eight rooms with kitchen, and dining room in the basement story. Also, a stable and carriage house, with a well of excellent water. This property is well calculated for erecting any Public Works, being near Pittsburgh, and a good road to the same. Payments made easy, as most of the purchased money may remain in the purchaser's hand for a number of years.

ALSO,

For Rent, a two story brick house in Third street, between Smithfield and Grant streets. Apply to

ANDREW KIRKWOOD, Smithfield street.
jan 22-dlw&wtf Between First and Second.

Blue Black Alpaccas and Lustres.

W. R. MURPHY, North east corner of 4th and Market streets, invites the attention of buyers to his large stock of these Goods, of the most approved make, from common up to the finest qualities. Also, Parmetos, Indian Cloth, and Coburg Cloths—the latter a new article. ☞ A liberal deduction made to Country Merchants.
jan18

Black Thibet Shawls,

OF common and superior qualities, lately received at the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods house of
jan18 W. R. MURPHY.

White Lake Fish—We have just opened a barrel of these fine Fish. They are esteemed the most delicious of the finny tribe. Call and try them.
REINHART & STRONG,
jan14 140 Liberty street.

FRUIT—10 boxes prime Sicily Lemons;
4 boxes fresh Prunes; 2 bxs Prunes, in glass;
8 drums Sultana Raisins; 10 bxs Bunch Raisins;
6 half bxs bunch do.; French Olives and Capers.
Just received and for sale by
jan14 REINHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty st.

HONEY-DEW SYRUP MOLASSES—A fresh supply of this delicious article received at
REINHART & STRONG'S,
d27 140 Liberty street.

2 BOXES patent colored Candles for sale by
REINHART & STRONG,
jan3 140 Liberty street.

BUNCH RAISINS AND PRUNES—In boxes and half boxes, just received and for sale.
REINHART & STRONG,
dec27 140 Liberty street.

WALTER FORWARD
AND
ALFRED W. MARKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Fourth street, corner of Cherry alley. jan1-3&wtf

PHILIP R. KINCAID,
PLOUGH MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Liberty and Pitt Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

THANKFUL for the past liberal patronage of his friends and the public, can now say in safety that his COMMON FARMING PLOUGH, (of its different sizes, both right and left,) known as the "KINCAID PLOUGH," (after a fair test of eight years by some of the best farmers) is acknowledged to be the best now in use—also his COTTON AND SUGAR PLOUGH, made to the most useful models, and of the greatest variety, and of the best materials, and at the lowest prices.

Persons at a distance can refer to any of the Merchants of this city, and in particular, persons in the Cotton and Sugar country can refer to Messrs. JOSEPH & JAMES MARLATT, of Pittsburgh, who have been selling my Ploughs in those sections for the last seven or eight years.

(OBSERVE—All my Ploughs have my name on the inside of the moultboard. dec16 d&wly

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR JANUARY, 1845.
W. BARKER R. BELL J. CAROTHERS.

THUASDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1845

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ..... 3@3¼
Pearls ..... 4@4½
Scorchings ..... 3@3½
Saeratus ..... 4½@4½
Ale—₱ bbl
XX Ale ..... —@7.00
Common ..... —@6.00
Axes—₱ dozen.
Holmes' ..... —@—
Mann's ..... —@—
Anchors—₱ lb.
Juniata ..... @—
Axles—₱ lb.
Axles ..... 8 @9
Batting—₱ lb.
Superior ..... — @ 9
Common ..... @ 7
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size ..... 2.25 @2.37
Small size ..... —@—
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ..... 25 @27
Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms ..... 50.00@60.00
Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ..... 1,00@1,50
Shaker ..... 2,00@2,25
Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ..... @1.00
Black Oak ..... —@3.00
Hemlock ..... 2,50@3.00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ..... — @ 3½
From wagon ..... @—
Cotton—₱ lb.
Tennee & Alabam 6¾@ 6½
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Numbers 1 ..... 10 @12½
Cocoa, prepared ..... —@22
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ..... @ 7½
Pittsburgh Star ..... 20 @—
Cincinnati do ..... @22
Sperm, best brands ..... @33
Do inferior ..... @30
Cordage—By coil ₱ lb.
Manilla ..... @10
White Rope ..... @10
Tarred ..... @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine ..... @ 9
" com'n ..... @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen
Extra Long ..... —@2.50
Long ..... 1,50@1.75
Common ..... —@1.25
Plough Lines ..... —@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz.
40 yd 6 thr'd ..... —@3.00
20@30 do do ..... 1,50@2.25
Plough Lines ..... @ 75
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ..... —@3
Bevel'd gearage do ..... —@3
Light machinery do ..... —@4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do ..... —@2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ..... —@3
over 10 in ..... —@2½
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars ..... —@2½
Hollow-ware assort'd 3@3½
Dog Irons ..... —@3
Sad Irons ..... —@5
Tailors and Hatters' Irons ..... —@6
Wagon boxes ..... —@3
Dearborn ₱ set ..... —@50
Counter weights ..... —@50
Tea kettles, doz. —7,50@8,00
Waffle Irons ..... 10,00@12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar ..... —@ 2.25
24 in. bow front ..... —@ 2.25
(add or diminish 12½ cts per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c ..... 7½@ 8
33 Laurel & Brunswick ..... — @ 8
Pittsburgh ..... @ 7½
7 Light ..... @ 6½
6-4 Light ..... 5½@ 6
Waltham fine ..... @ 9½
Bleached ..... 8 @ 9
6-4 do Long cloths 9 @13
Tickings—
33 Saco ..... @11
Rochester ..... @14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c ..... 18 @19
Drillings—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9½@10
Bleached do ..... 10½@11
Prints—
Common ..... 6 @ 9½
Good style Madder colors ..... 9 @18
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ..... 11½@12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes ..... 15 @17
Alum ..... @ 4
Asafœtida ..... 25 @ 28
Arrow Root ..... 8 @10
Aquafortis ..... 10 @11
Borax, refined ..... 20 @25
Balsam, Peru ..... 2.00@2.25
Do Copaiva ..... 35 @38
Camphor ..... 31½@ 5
Camphor, refined 62½@75
Chloride Lime, cask 8 @ 9
Cochineal ..... 1.75@2.00
Cream Tartar ..... 21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2½
Glue ..... 12 @13
Galls ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic ..... 31 @37
" Copal ..... 48 @50
" Tragacinth ..... 31 @37½
" Shellac ..... 16 @18
" Mastic ..... 1.20@1.25
Ipecac ..... 75 @87
Jalop, powdered ..... 80 @ 85
Lutharge ..... 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root ..... 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball ..... 18 @20
Lac Dye ..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ..... 31 @37
Manna, Flake ..... 62 @75
Madder, Umbro ..... 20 @22
Madder, Common ..... 18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey ..... 20 @60
Oil, Vitriol ..... 4½@ 5
" Castor ..... 88@1.00
" Cassia ..... 6.00@6.50
" Cloves ..... 2.75@3.00
" Lemon ..... 2.00@2.25
" Peppermint ..... 3.50@4.00
Opium, Turkey ..... 3.00@3.50
Quinne ..... 3.00@3.25
Rhubarb, root ..... 68 @75
Sal Ammon ..... 20 @25
Sal Soda ..... 6 @ 6½
Senna ..... 18 @25
Tartaric Acid ..... 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue ..... 10 @11
Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood ..... 5½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped 2½@ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished ..... 11 @12
Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky ..... 23 @28
Ohio & Penn'a ..... 24 @28
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ..... @25
Soft ..... 19 @20
Hard ..... — @11
Currants, Zante ..... @12½
Filberts ..... 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ..... 16 @18
Malaga ..... @12
Raisins, Muscat ..... @ —
Bunch ..... @3.50
Bloom ..... @—
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx 5.00@5.25
Oranges do ..... @@—
Peaches dry, bush 1.25@1.37
Apples dry, ... 62 @ 75
Apples green, bbl 1.20@1.50
Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick ..... —@15.00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore Canal.
Flour, ₱ bbl ..... @—
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lead Tallow, &c ..... —@—
Feathers ..... @—
Fur & Peltries ..... @—
Wool ..... @—
Rags ..... @—
Ashes ..... @—
Oil of all kinds ..... @—
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy ..... @—
To Cleveland, " ..... @—
Western.
Via the River.
To Cincinnati ..... @—
Louisville ..... @—
St. Louis ..... @—
Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands ..... 3.75@4.81
Superfine ..... 3.50@3.65
Scratched ..... @ —
Fine ..... @ —
Rye Flour ..... —@2.50
" hf. bbls @ —
Buckwheat, ... @
" hf. bbls @
Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran ..... @ 8
Shorts ..... 9 @10
Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 ..... —@13.50
No 1 hf-bbls ..... @ 7.00
No 2 ..... —@11.50
No 2 hf-bbls ..... @ 6.00
No 3 ..... 8.50@ 9.00
No 1 kitts ..... —@—
Herring, No. 1 ..... 5.50@ 6.25
No 2 ..... 4.75@ 5.00
Salmon, No. 1 ..... —@17.00
No 2 ..... —@—
Shad ..... @ 8.50
Cod, ₱ lb ..... @ 4
Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ₱ gross ..... —@9.00
Pint, do ..... —@7.00
Madeira wine, 5 & 6 to gallon ..... —@9.00
Claret, ₱ gross ..... —@9.00
Window Glass—₱ box—
City brands.
8x10 ..... 2.50@2.75
10x12 ..... 3.70@4.75
12x18 ..... 8.50@9.00
Patent do, 10x14 to 16x24 ..... 12.00@15.00
Country brands.
8x10 ..... 1.70@2.12
10x12 ..... 2.50@3.12
Gunpowder—₱ keg.
FFFG ..... 5.50@6.00
Eagle, 6½ lbs ..... —@3.00
Do, do 1 lb canisters ..... —@7.00
FFFG do ..... —@4.00
Eagle do in papers —@6.00
Rock powder ..... 3.50@4.00
Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat ..... 65 @75
Rye ..... 37½@ 40
Oats ..... — @18½
Corn ..... 28 @31½
Barley ..... 65 @75
Glue—₱ lb.
Pittsb. common ..... —@12½
Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng ..... @25
Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy ..... 6.50@ 7.00
Clover ..... —@—
Straw, 100 lbs. ..... —@—
Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri ..... 9 @12
Spanish ..... 15½@17½
Do salted ..... 9 @12
Do kips ₱ skin ..... 1.25@1.62
Green ..... —@ 3½
Hemp—₱ lb.
Missouri & Ky ..... @—
Manilla ..... @—
Hops—₱ lb
First sort '44 ..... 14 @16
Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb ..... 1.62@1.75
Spanish ..... 1.20@1.30
Manilla ..... 1.00@1.25
Lead—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig ..... @4
Bar ..... 4½@4½
Yellow Ochre ..... 2½@ 3
Red ..... 4½@ 5
Verd'gris ..... 34 @38
Pig Metal—₱ ton.
Allegheny.
No. 1, Foundry ..... 26.00@27.00
" Forge ..... 25.00@27.25
Hanging Rock.
No. 1 Foundry ..... @30.00
" Forge ..... 29.00@30.00
Tennessee.
Tennessee ..... @
Plaster Paris—₱ ton
Plaster Paris ..... —@14.50
Provisions—
Bacon Hams ..... 6@6½
" Shoulders ..... —@4
" Sides ..... —@4½
Hoground, city cure ..... 4½@5
" country cure ..... —@4
Lard, No 1, in kegs ..... 5½@5¾
" " 2, in kegs ..... —@5½
" " 1, in bbls ..... 5½@5¾
Butter " 1, in kegs ..... 7 @7½
" " 1, in roll ..... 8½@10
Cheese, W. Reserve ..... 4½@4½
Goshen ..... 7 @8
" Pine Apple ..... —@—
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ₱ bbl ..... —@3.50
Do Butter ..... —@4.50
Potatoes—₱ bushel.
Mercer ..... @37½
Neshannocks ..... —@20
Rags—₱ lb.
Country mixed ..... 2½@3
Do good white ..... 3½@4½
Rice—₱ lb.
Rice ..... 4½@4½
Seeds—₱ bushel.
Clover ..... 3.50 @3.75
Timothy ..... — @1.25
Flaxseed ..... 90@ 95
Spices—₱ lb.
Cloves ..... 33 @35
Cassia, in Mats ..... @22
Ginger ..... 10 @11
Nutmegs ..... @125
Pepper ..... 11 @11½
Alspice ..... @15
Snakeroot—₱ lb.
Virginia ..... @12½
Seneca ..... @25
Soap—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow ..... @5
Cincinnati yellow ..... 4½@5
Chillicothe yellow ..... @5
Pittsburgh brown ..... 4½@ 5
Cincinnati brown ..... @4½
Chillicothe brown ..... @4½
Castile ..... —@—
Starch—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh No 1 ..... @5
Cincinnati No 1 ..... @4½
Steel—₱ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Foreign.
Cast & shear ..... 17½@18½
Do single ..... 16 @17
Best German ..... @12½
" Eagle ..... @10½
" Hoop L ..... @21½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.
Cast steel ..... @16
Shear single ..... @—
" double ..... @—
" treble ..... @—
German steel ..... @10
English blister ..... @12½
American blister ..... @ 5½
Spring ..... 5½@ 6½
Spirits—₱ gallon.
Brandy, Bordeax's 2,00@2,50
" Rochelle ..... 2,00@2.50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof ..... 1.50@1.75
" N O ..... 57@1.00
" N E 1st proof 40@ 80
Gin, Holland ..... 1.40@1.50
Sugars—₱ lb.
N O, prime, hhd ..... 5¾@ 6
" fair, hhd ..... 4½@ 5
Havana, white lb ..... —@11
Brazil, " lb ..... —@10
Loaf, No 1 lb ..... —@14
" 2 lb ..... @13½
" 3 lb ..... @12½
Pulverize, Philad ..... —@14
Salt—₱ bbl.
No. 1 alloat ..... —@—
1 in store ..... —@1.16
2 afloat ..... —@—
Table, doz. loz 1.50 @2.00
Spelter—₱ lb.
Spelter ..... —@10
Tobacco—₱ lb.—[10₱ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf ..... 3 @ 5
Manufacturers do 2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist ..... @ 9
Plug in kegs ..... @ 6½
Plug in boxes ..... —@14
6 twist ..... 4½@ 5
Cavendish ..... @ 4
128 Lump in box 13 @14
" " 14 @14
16s " " 14 @14
Scotch snuff ..... —@14
Rappee ..... —@14
Cut & Dry, 4 lb pap. —@25
Teas—₱ lb.
Imperial ..... 50 @75
Gunpowder ..... 45 @70
Young Hyson ..... 30 @70
Pouchong ..... 50 @75
Tinplate—₱ box
I X ..... —@ 9.75
Tallow—₱ lb
Rendered ..... 5½@6
Rough ..... 4 @4½
Soap Grease ..... 3½@4½
Vices—₱ lb.
Solid boxes ..... @—
Wines—₱ gallon.
L P Madra ..... 2.00@3.00
L P Teneriffe ..... 1.00@1.50
Lisbon ..... 75@1.50
Dry Malaga ..... 65@ 70
Sweet ..... 62@ 65
Marseilles ..... 70@ 75
Port ..... 1.00@2.00
Calabria ..... 65@ 70
Wool—₱ lb.
Prime ..... @17½
Full blood ..... @45
¾ blood ..... @30
½ blood ..... @28
¼ & common ..... @25
Pulled ..... @25
Zinc—₱ lb.
Sheet ..... @12½

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, Jan. 22d, 1845.

State of Trade—Business in general remains comparatively inactive. The weather has been disagreeable, and operates against out-door transactions. Since our last review an arrangement has been made by which business on the Monongahela Improvement has been resumed sooner than was expected. The Louis M'Lane left to-day for Brownsville, with a full load of Produce for Baltimore. We are reminded by the arrival of a Foreign Importation, of the inducements offered to Western and Country Merchants to make their purchases in this market. The number of houses in this city in different branches who are Importers, is greater than we imagined. For example, all, we believe, of our Hardware and Queensware merchants import direct from the Manufacturers in England, receiving their goods in the original packages in which they are shipped and passed through the Custom House. It is obvious that eastern Importers and Jobbers have not a particle of advantage over them in any respect whatever. Their stocks will be as fresh, varied and extensive, as can be desired. The same is true with other trades, as Dry Goods, Shoes, Drugs, &c. A number of houses in these branches have eastern connections, which enable them at all times to avail themselves of the condition of the eastern markets, and to buy on the best possible terms. The old system of long credits has exploded, and in lieu of this expensive method of doing business, the prompt and cheap one of cash, or short credits to punctual customers, is established, based on the sound system of "small profits and quick returns." Whatever supposed advantage there may be in "going east" we conceive is already offered here to Western and Country merchants by actual Importers and Jobbers. Their stocks will be ample by the time the Spring trade opens.

Ashes—The market has been quiet, and limited sales amounting to about 13 tons of scorchings, nearly all prime, at 3¾c on time. In other descriptions but little doing. Saleratus is quite inactive though offered at lower prices than ever in this market.

Butter—The demand is comparatively limited. We notice sales of 7000 lbs of Roll at 9 9½@10c; mostly the former. Really fresh Roll is ready sale at the latter to retailers. Keg is in better demand and sales of about 1500 kegs at 7@7½c.

Blooms—The only sale of which we are advised is of about 50 tons Juniata of fair quality at $55. 6 mos.

Brooms—We have not observed much inquiry, though all offered from wagon to the amount of 175 dozen good quality, were taken at $1.25 per doz. Our quotations embrace extremes.

Bacon—No sales have yet been made of large parcels, and with one or two exceptions the bulk on the market is city cured. A considerable quantity has been sent forward during the week. Some receipts of country meat, but that too, has mostly been sent forward. Sales of city cured in small lots at 6c for Hams, 4¢ for Sides 4c for Shoulders and assorted 4¢. Country Meat, Hams 5½c, Sides and assorted 4½@4¾, and Shoulders 3½@4c ₱ lb. We are unable to say whether the quantity cured and to be made, will equal the aggregate of last year. Our Packers look bold in the markets below with nerve, an I bought hogs on favorable terms.

Beeswax—Very limited sales at 25 to 27c as in quality.

Beans—Are dull and but little inquired for. We quote common White at 87½c, and small White at $1,00 from wagons—from store $1@1.12½ ₱ bushel.

Coal—Cargo sales of Coal continue to be made at about the same prices as formerly, say 4c ₱ bu. delivered. If the practice of selling Coal by weight were introduced and enforced by law, it would cut off a most fruitful source of frauds now often practised in the delivery of Coal by measure. Every new improvement opened from, or in the neighborhood of this city, opens up a market for this article. We have lately conversed with a gentleman from Canada, now in this city, connected with several Gas establishments in the Provinces, who is awaiting the settlement of this Erie Extension business and the rate of Tolls upon it, to contract for 200,000 bushels. Hitherto the Company he is connected with have had to pay 17c ₱ bu for an inferior Coal, but here a contract can be made to deliver that quantity on board their own ship at Erie, for 7c ₱ bu, a saving of $20,000. There is no Coal in the Union so good for the manufacture of Gas as our Monongahela. The opening of the Extension will give us access to an immense market for this Mineral. Boats can load at the Pit's mouth, and discharge on Shipboard on Lake Erie. The trade at present is dull and we hear of no new contracts for future delivery.

Cotton—We hear of no sales. The stock in the hands of Manufacturers is ample for all their wants, and consequently there is but little inquiry of holders. Should our Canal Commissioners pursue a proper policy, this can easily be made a market of considerable importance, both to Planters and Manufacturers, and we cannot conceive of a more suitable period than the coming Spring for a commencement. A reduction of Tolls would make it the interest of the Planter or his Factor to consign Cotton to this market for sale.

Since writing the above we hear of a sale of 25 bales Tennessee at 5½c, cash.

Cheese—The demand is confined to the trade, and limited sales of W. R. in bxs at 4¢@4½c as in quality—The stock is

PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 20, 1845.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.

We refer our readers to the interesting communication of Mr. ROEBLING, in reference to a Railroad from this city to Cleveland, and we also beg leave to call the attention of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. to the facts developed. That there will be a Railroad from Pittsburgh to the Lakes cannot be doubted, and that through Pittsb'gh *only* can that enterprising city expect to grasp the immense trade of the Lake country, must be evident to every unprejudiced mind. If the Baltimore Railroad terminates at Parkersburgh, the trade of the whole of Northern Ohio, Northern Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Northern Illinois is lost to her; while by coming to Pittsburgh she can compete for all this, and just as easily grasp the Ohio river trade as at Parkersburgh. Baltimore already feels the effects of her near connection with Pittsburgh, and she has only to push ahead to this city to render her triumph complete.

☞The Post now acknowledges that Mr. HOWARD will make "an energetic and useful public officer."

☞Our Harrisburgh correspondent, in his statement of the Banks of Pittsburgh, left out the *Contingent Fund*, of the Merchants and Manufacturer's Bank. It is $93,450 27.

☞Our members at Harrisburgh will accept our thanks for public documents.

☞Mr. W. O. LESLIE is out in the Age, in relation to his agency in the slanders of that paper and the Post against ourself. He states a *part* of our conversation only. He says we stated we could not publish the resolutions *"at present."*—This gives the lie to the statements of the Age and Post, that we refused to publish them *at all*, but if Mr. LESLIE had told the *whole truth*, he would have stated that we offered to publish the resolutions on the day after he wished them inserted, which would have been Wednesday, and gave him our reason for not publishing them the day before, Tuesday, that our room was fully occupied by the city accounts and other matters. Mr. LESLIE's conduct in the whole matter was ungenerous, if not unjust. Although we gave *him* our reasons for not publishing the resolutions the next day, yet he withheld those reasons from the editor of the Age, and permitted the untruth to be published that we had refused to insert the resolutions at all, and the foul slander to be inferred that we were opposed to the Bible in public schools. Not only this, but although Mr. LESLIE knew the statement in the Age to be false, yet he permitted the Age, marked so as to draw attention to the untrue paragraph in question, to remain during the day posted up at the table at which he distributed tickets, without taking any measures to remove it, or to discountenance the slanders it circulated, and which he had been the indirect means at least of originating.

We beg pardon of our readers for troubling them with this matter, but it is due to our readers, as well as ourself, to refute a slander, which, if it had the slightest foundation, considering our frequently publicly expressed sentiments, would unfit us for the responsible situation of editor of a public journal.

Mr. Webster's Position on Nativeism.—The Whigs of Boston held a spirited meeting on Saturday evening, preliminary to the Municipal Election which took place on Monday. Jonathan Chapman, the former Mayor of the city presided, and the assembly was addressed by Josiah Quincy, Jr. Wm. J. Hubbard; Charles F. Adams, James Savage, Geo. Morey, J. Thomas Stevenson, John C. Park and Geo. S. Hillard.

The Courier says:

Mr. Morey read some extracts from a letter, which he had within a few days received from Mr. Webster, in which that gentleman distinctly asserts, that in the last speech which he made in Faneuil Hall, upon the subject of Native Americanism, he did not suggest, and had no idea of suggesting, the formation of a new party to carry out the objects which he then advocated, but on the contrary, it is his firm belief that if any reforms are to be made in the premises, *these reforms must emanate from the Whig party, and be carried though by that party.*

This is the way we always understood Mr. WEBSTER, and it is in this light that the sentiments of Mr. ARCHER, and the whole body of the Whig press, are to be interpreted. There never was a design by any true Whig, who has expressed opinions favorable to reform, of distracting and dismembering the Whig party by the formation of a new organization, formed on one idea alone, under a new name. Wherever a *new party* has been attempted, it has originated with the open or covert enemies of the Whig party.—We care not what their professions are, a dislike of the Whig party is one of the secret springs of action. The Native parties in New York and Philadelphia originated with members of the Locofoco party, and a majority of that party composes their members. They have no fellow feeling with the Whig party, except in this one thing of Reform, and cannot be expected to have, unless their political feelings undergo a complete revolution.

In this city, the new party movement originated with enemies of the Whig organization. We do not mean by this, that all those who signed the articles of Association, or have acted with the new party, are enemies of Whig principles—not at all. A large majority of these are *true Whigs*, and never contemplated the formation of a *new party* at all. But there are a few persons about the Age office, who control that paper, and have heretofore managed the movements of the party, *who did*. These persons, we say, *are enemies of the Whig party*, and will *sooner go with the Locofocos*, much as they profess to desire reform, than they will cordially unite with the Whig party.

This has been lately evident from the course of the Age. The cloven foot has been shown sooner than was intended, and we doubt not the revelation of its true feelings will have a tendency to show all Whigs, however friendly they may be to a change in our Naturalization Laws, that they cannot obtain it under such leaders. The Age, of Saturday, smarting under the result of the municipal election, vents its spleen upon the Whig party in impotent ravings. "The Whig party is going downward to its narrow home"—"the Whig majority in this city of 776 is annihilated"—"the whig party thus in ruins;" those are some of the imbecile sneers of the conductors of a sheet who would hold a jubilee that would make devils rejoice were their statements *true!* Instead of this, however, they are false in whole and in part. The Whig party never was stronger in this city and county than at present. Never was there more unity of feeling, more determination to cleave to our organization, more buoyant hopes of future triumphs! The municipal election, so far from exhibiting weakness, has shown the strength and cohesiveness of the party, and it has done more—it has removed out of the way all future difficulties from Citizens' candidates, and has scattered into thin air the hopes of the enemies of Whigism about the Age office.

We do not speak at random when we say that the conductors and controllers of the Age are enemies of the Whig party. We speak what we know, and sooner or later, these men will find their proper position either in the Liberty or Locofoco parties.

☞The Bostonians have made another unavailing attempt to elect a Mayor. The Whig vote is rather increased, while there is a general falling off in the others. Let the Whigs remain firm, their cause is just, and they will finally prosper.

Whig U. S. Senators.

REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq. of Baltimore, was, on Thursday last, elected to the Senate of the United States from Maryland, for six years, from the 4th of March next. Mr. JOHNSON is a man of fine talents, and a most devoted and sterling Whig.

We are gratified to learn also that on Tuesday last the Legislature of Delaware elected that sterling Whig and able statesman, JOHN M. CLAYTON, a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Clayton is one of the ablest men in the nation.

The Hon. Mr. CHOATE from Massachusetts having declined a re-election, the Whigs of Boston have unanimously recommended Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER to that office, and on Wednesday last the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature ballotted for Senator, when Mr. WEBSTER received 186 votes, MARCUS MORTON 64. The Senate had not acted.

The Rhode Island Legislature, on Wednesday, elected Gen. ALBERT C. GREENE, Whig, U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, to succeed Hon. JOHN B. FRANCIS, whose term then expires.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 13, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—As I informed you, on Monday evening the Locofocos elected Dr. Sturgeon as their candidate for U. S. Senator. This was a result which I expected, in case they were enabled to unite upon any one of their numerous nominees, although from the reports in circulation of the great power of the Governor, it was rendered doubtful whether the selection, if made, would be sustained in Convention—but Gov. Porter has few, if any offices to give, and but a single week of power to use for personal aggrandizement—the result, then, is not to be wondered at, and Dr. Sturgeon was selected as U. S. Senator for six years, without any defection on the part of the Locos. Davy's summer friends have melted away before the approach of a new administration, and he received but little support in caucus—none in the House. Mr. M'Candless was also most cruelly deserted; if I am correctly informed, Mr. Rider of Washington was his only substantial friend in caucus. The balloting at noon to-day was as follows, viz:

For Daniel Sturgeon, Dem.,	72 votes.
James Cooper, Whig,	49 "
Scattering,	10 "

Five "Natives" voted for John W. Ashmead, two for Ellaman W. Keyser, one for Jacob Broom, and one for Emanuel C. Reigart. Mr. Cooper voted for John Sergeant. Every Locofoco supported their caucus nominee, although several voted for an adjournment of the Convention until to-morrow, which was lost, 54 to 74.

The proceedings to-day were signalized by the unanimous passage, in the House, of the first of Mr. Bright's tariff instruction resolutions, maugre all the attempts to defeat them by means of amendments, designed for no other purpose.

The amendment of Mr. Cummings was lost, 43 to 54; one offered by Mr. Merrifield, expressing confidence in our Senators, was defeated, as also two others,—one by Smith of Clearfied, that a revenue tariff would afford sufficient protection, and one by Mr. Burnside, to "except minor details." from the operation of the instruction, the latter by a vote of 37 to 61; also the amendment of Mr. Wilson, of Bradford, "except in the aggregate amount." All these efforts to defeat the instruction failing, the yeas and nays were called, under the operation of which every member of the House voted for the resolution.

Mr. Smith, of Berks, then moved to amend the second resolution by expressing confidence in our Senators, and instructing them against a National Bank. No vote has been taken on this subject, and I presume Oregon, Texas, Sub-Treasury and Anti-Land Distribution, will be plied on. We may as well swallow the Locofoco monster at once, horns and all. Seriously, why not adjourn to Washington city, and settle all our national affairs on the spot!

The Auditor General has sent in a statement of the receipts and expenditures on our public works, also the condition of our Banks for the present year. I append an extract from the latter, although you will find the report much more full.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.	
Circulation,	240,745
Due other Banks,	34,598
Deposits,	639,805
Contingent Fund,	55,937
Bills Discounted,	1,182,325
Specie,	455,913
Due by Banks,	310,857
Notes and Checks,	71,429
Stocks,	500
M. AND M. BANK.	
Circulation,	155,485
Due other Banks,	23,647
Deposits,	193,060
Bills Discounted,	522,897
Specie,	79,645
Due by Banks,	78,158
Notes and Checks,	26,191
Stocks,	41,243
EXCHANGE BANK.	
Circulation,	232,110
Due other Banks,	16,209
Deposits,	389,188
Contingent Fund,	34,920
Bills Discounted,	951,509
Specie,	387,867
Due by Banks,	61,509
Notes and Checks,	65,720
FARMER'S DEP. BANK.	
Deposits,	44,658
Bills Discounted,	96,977
Specie,	18,364
Due by Banks,	3,626

In Senate, a petition from the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, for certain modifications in its charter, was presented, and an act relating to public roads in Allegheny and other counties, passed second reading.

B.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

MR WHITE:—We have done some little to-day towards helping the poor Keystone State out of the ditch of repudiation. The bill introduced by the committee of ways and means this morning, for the payment of the February instalment of the interest on the Pennsylvania State debt, gave rise to much discussion, and many attempts at postponement, arising, it is alleged by some, from the efforts of some borers here, respecting capitalists in the East, who have contracted to furnish State Stock at a low rate about this time, and therefore desire a fall in prices ere they make their purchases. All the efforts made for this purpose, or from any other motives, failed—by a vote of 83 to 14, the orders of the day, (the Tariff Resolutions,) were suspended, and the Interest Bill taken up. Mr. Burrell, in the teeth of this decisive vote, moved a postponement, which he subsequently withdrew, and, after speeches from Messieurs Burnside, Cooper and others, the bill passed the House finally, by an unanimous vote. This is well, and it is hoped Pennsylvania will not again be placed in a position which will give her enemies an opportunity of pointing the finger of scorn at her, as faithless to her obligations.—

The improvement of the Allegheny river, a subject of much importance to the Eastern part of our State, will be thoroughly investigated this winter. It is proposed to pass resolutions in favor of an appropriation from the General Government for that purpose, and such a resolution has been already introduced in the House by Mr. Babbit, of the Upper Allegheny, and Mr. Hoover designs a similar movement in the Senate. Is not this a proper subject for the action of your Board of Trade, a body which has heretofore been of great use on similar occasions.

The bill for the appointment of a Supreme Court reporter, has been reported back to the House, from the Committee on the judiciary, with but slight amendment and will doubtless pass.

In the Senate we have had another day's labor at the bill for the resumption of the Beaver Division, which was reported back to the Senate from the committee on Internal Improvement, (to whom it had been referred,) without amendment. Mr. Babbit, of Erie, occupied all the spare time of that body in a speech against the bill, which he will doubtless continue on to-morrow.

Rather a strange affair was brought before the House this Morning. Mr. Mageehan, the talented member from Cambria, complained bitterly of the course pursued by one of the Native sheets of Philadelphia, and left it with the Speaker to decide, whether the reporter should not be excluded from the bar of the House.

It seems that the correspondent in one of his letters, commented with severity upon Mr. M's endeavors to cast ridicule upon Mr. Dunlop's resolution to close the Hall on the Sabbath, by suggesting the appointment of a chaplain, that each member take his turn at praying, &c. Mr. M., needed a lashing for this, but it may be that he has been handled too roughly.

The Speaker stated that he would inquire into the matter and give his decision in the morning.

B.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1845.

MR. WHITE:—On the organization of the House this morning, the Speaker stated that he had investigated the matter referred to by Mr. Mageehan, yesterday, and having received a note from the reporter, who avowed himself author of the objectionable letters, retracting all allusions therein to Mr. Mageehan, he considered no further action in the case necessary.

Mr. Hilands presented a remonstrance from members of the Pittsburgh Bar, against the removal of Hon. B. Patton, Judge, &c.

The bills to incorporate the Berks County Mutual Insurance company; to amend the charter of the Allegheny Mutual Insurance company; to appoint an Auctioneer in Eastern Pennsylvania, passed the House, and the bill to suspend the license law, as regards Lancaster city, for this month, was returned by the Governor with his signature, the latter was passed to obtain a license for a man who had neglected to publish his application in two papers as required by law.—In your county I doubt whether the law is quite so strictly enforced.

Mr. Smith, of Berks, read in place, a bill to stop any further cancellation of relief notes, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Sanderson has offered an amendment to the Constitution, relative to the pardoning power.

Mr. Banning read in place a bill, supplementary to an act, relative to Mechanic's liens, it extends the law to the case of journeymen, when they file bills previous to sixty days from the completion of the work.

In Senate, a resolution has passed, fixing the 1st of March for adjournment.

The Judiciary Committee have reported against the abolition of the 21st Judicial District, Mr. Sullivan dissenting. Mr. Heckman moved to recommit the report to the committee, with instructions to report a bill for the abolition of said Court, which was opposed by Mr. Dimmick, in a somewhat lengthy speech, and supported by Mr. Darsie and others. The subject was finally postponed until Monday next. This district was obtained through the exertions of Mr. Kidder, a Senator, who, on the termination of his office, received the appointment as Judge of the District; such a Court being deemed unnecessary by the bar, and people of the section of state embraced therein, it is now proposed to abolish it, before it has gone into operation, which I trust will be done.

Mr. Sullivan offered a resolution in favor of a National McAdamized road from the Pittsburgh Arsenal to Erie Harbor, via. Meadville State Arsenal.

A resolution offered by Mr. Darsie, calling for full information, relative to the Insane Asylum at Philadelphia, established by act of March 4, 1841, passed Senate, This Institution has never gone into operation, and it is feared that the $120,000 of State funds appropriated to it, have been squandered upon political favorites; if so, Mr. Darsie will ferret it out, I assure you.

The Governor has nominated David Krause, Esq., as President Judge of the 7th Judicial District, Vice Judge Burnsides resigned.

Several resolutions calling for information passed in both Houses, which I need not allude to, as they were of but little importance.

At noon the two Houses met to add up the returns of the Governor's election. The result was as follows:

Shunk,	160,322
Markle,	156,040
Lemoyne,	2,576
Scattering,	4
Shunk's majority over Markle,	4,282
" " over all,	1,702

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, January 14, 1844.

The Texas question is the principal item of interest in both houses. In the *Senate*, Mr. Haywood, of N. C., introduced a new bill for the admission of Texas. His plan looks to the Ordinance of 1787, establishing a territory North West of the Ohio, and the Missouri Compromise for the settlement of the terms of annexation. The question of debt is not referred to. The Slave question being the most difficult to compromise, it is proposed that there shall be as many free states as slave States admitted. Preliminary to the admission as States; however, it is proposed to establish territorial Governments—one to be called the "South-western territory of the United States, and the other the "territory of Vebiaska." From the first it is proposed to make slave States, and from the last free States.

In the *House* the debate was continued through the day. Mr. Holmes of S. C., said that the Southern man who would consent to have the territory divided into free and slave states, was a *knave or a fool.* The *fell* spirit of Antislavery must be put down, and much more such like bombast.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, 1845.

The Texas question is the matter of all-absorbing interest in both houses. In the *Senate* the question is not directly up, but is dragged in incidentally. In the *House* the debate goes on daily. To-day Mr. HARDIN of Illinois made an eloquent speech against the measure. He opposed it principally on the question of slavery. He could not consent to any extension of slave territory.

The great object of this Annexation scheme, is to *strengthen slavery*, and as a *final* result, to bring about the *dissolution of the Union.* This is becoming more evident daily. The Baltimore American, in an article on the subject, remarks:

"The terms of annexation are to be made so obnoxious to the North, are to be so intimately blended with the perpetuation and extension of slavery, and so exclusively based on that ground, as to render annexation impossible; and the rejection of the measure, it is hoped, will so exasperate the South as to bring about a united movement of separation on the part of the Slave States.—Thus the united action which Mr. Calhoun could not obtain in 1832 on the Tariff question is to be sought in 1845 through the medium of the excited prejudices and apprehensions of the South, aggravated by a defeated project of annexation.

Such is Mr. Benton's interpretation of the course now pursued by Mr. Calhoun and his friends. The alternatives are to be *annexation*, on terms of triumph to the South; or a *Southern Confederacy*, to be effected as a consequence of the defeat of annexation. The last alternative is believed by some to be the one most desired by the Calhoun leaders.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1845.

In *Senate* the only thing of importance transacted was the report of a Bill from a Select Committee, "to organize a Government for the Oregon territory." The bill was referred to Committee of the Whole. We will publish the provisions of this bill in our next.

In the *House* a resolution was offered to appoint a Committee to inquire into the late duel. This gave rise to a spirited debate, and considerable excitement. The motion was finally laid on the table. After some other unimportant business the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17.

The *Senate* did not sit,

In the *House* the Committee on Accounts reported that C. J. M'NULTY, the Clerk of the House was deficient in his account $47,000! His securities were only $20,000. He had let $32,000 to a produce dealer in Ohio, and $2,000 to Levi D. Slamm of the New York Plebeian. The House, after debate, ordered M'NULTY to be arrested. When he was brought to the bar of the House he endeavored to explain his conduct, and said he would have the amount by the next day. The House ordered M'Nulty to remain under arrest, and his functions as Clerk to cease. It then adjourned.

☞ One day later Foreign News has been received, but contains nothing of interest. The iron steamer, Great Britain, has got afloat at last, and has taken a trip down the channel.

An arrival at New Orleans from Campeachy, brings information that a number of young men, four or five hundred, had marched against Tobasco, and that the city had been revolutionized and declared in favor of the new or federal party. Santa Anna remained at Queretaro.

TROUBLE IN RENSSELAER COUNTY.—We learn, says the Albany Journal of Saturday evening, from an authentic source, that while the under Sheriff and Deputies of Rensselaer county, were yesterday engaged in the serving of process in the town of Nassau, they were resisted by a band of Indians, who forcibly wrested away their papers and destroyed them. We understand that they declare that no paper whatever shall be served in that town. We regret this new demonstration of the power of the mob, and we hope the Governor will move promptly in the matter, as we doubt not he will do.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Railroad from Pittsburgh to Cleveland.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed an article upon this subject in the Chronicle of the 15th, signed *Pittsburgh*, in which strong reasons are assigned in favor of this contemplated improvement.

My present engagements on the new Aqueduct prevent me from entering at length upon this subject, and I would not now offer any remarks, had this question not on former occasions occupied my attention to a considerable extent. I will now merely state a few established facts relative to this project, which will enable those who take an interest in it to judge of it more correctly.

It is not generally known, that extensive surveys have been made by authority of a former Legislature, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of a *continuous* Railroad from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh.

These surveys were conducted under the superintendence of Chas. L. Schlatter, Esq., with whom I was associated for three years. They were executed with great care, a large scope of country was explored, and the *preferred* route, on which we finally settled, was examined in minute detail. The estimates and reports on these surveys are faithful documents and deserving of confidence.

Before these surveys were made, the general impression was, that no practicable route could be located through Pennsylvania without resorting to inclined planes.

Now it is established that Pennsylvania not only has the best route for the connection of the Ohio with the sea shore, but assuming Cleveland as a converging point, this centre is nearer to Philadelphia than to any other city on the sea shore.

A Railroad from Pittsburgh to Cleveland should always be viewed in connection with a continuous Railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

Boston is spreading out its iron tracks in all directions, and has already a continuous Railroad communication with the Lakes.

The distance from Boston to Cleveland *via* Massachusetts Railroad, Albany, Buffalo, Dunkirk and Erie, is	731 miles
From New York to Cleveland, via New York and Erie Railroad	640 "
From Baltimore to Cleveland, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Pittsburgh	467 "
From Philadelphia to Cleveland, via Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh Railroad	466 "

Thees distances are well established with the exception of the route from here to Cleveland, which is presumed to be located along the Beaver river, and estimated at 130 miles. This estimate is predicated on the distances of the canal routes leading in the same direction, and which course is the only one which can be adopted for a direct communication with Cleveland.

Baltimore and Philadelphia are at an equal distance from Cleveland; the *virtual* distance, (to use an engineering expression,) however, is greatly in favor of Philadelphia.

The distance by Railroad from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, as established by minute surveys, is miles	229 57-100
Add distance from Philadelphia to Harrisburgh	106 71-100
From Philadelphia to Pittsburgh	336 32-100

The most approved route from Baltimore to Pittsburgh is established at, 337 miles

There will be no grade on the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh route exceeding 45 feet per mile, while on the Baltimore and Pittsburgh route the grades run as high as 80 feet per mile.

On the Pennsylvania route the Allegheny Mountain is overcome with a gentle ascent, and decent of 45 feet per mile. On the Baltimore and Pittsburgh route, there is a grade on the eastern slope of 66 feet per mile, for 26 miles long, and a similar grade on the western slope, of 6 miles long. Assistant Locomotives would be required on those places for the transportation of goods and passengers.

The day is not very remote, when the traveller will leave Philadelphia at 6 o'clock in the morning and arrive at Pittsburgh at 6 o'clock in the evening. A further ride of 8 to 9 hours will then transfer him to Cleveland.

As the western population is increasing, they will require additional facilities of communication with the Atlantic cities, an uninterrupted Railway from Philadelphia to St. Louis, will form one of the main thoroughfares. These are no mere fancy speculations, but things which of necessity must take place.

The writer signed "Pittsburgh" justly remarks, that the improvement, would be of vast importance to the western States in case of a war.

Munitions of war could be transported from Pittsburgh to Cleveland by Railroad without any delay, and at all seasons of the year.

A direct Railroad communication between the two places, would indeed establish the naval supremacy of the United States on the Lakes in opposition to any force which could be raised by Great Britain.

I intend to continne this subject as soon as my time permits.

JOHN A. ROEBLING.

From the New York Courier of Wednesday.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Garrick, Capt. Trask, from Liverpool, arrived this morning bringing dates from London of the 11th of December, and from Liverpool of the 12th, *five* days later than were previously received.

The Cotton Market has improved. The advance noticed in an account by the last packet has been maintained and another eight added to it, making the total advance since the arrival of the steamer, a farthing.

Another railroad accident occurred on the Dover Railway on the morning of the 11th. At a turn out, the rails had not been shifted, and the engine ran off into a field, ploughing down a bank 25 feet high. One man was killed and a number of others seriously injured.

The French Government has taken under its protection, several other islands in the Pacific.

Madrid papers to the 3d, have been received.—The accounts from the north of Spain are some of them of a painful character.

It is said that the disclosures made by Zubano's sons, led to the apprehension of M. Gamboa General Iturbe, the Advocate Oyneley, and a number of other persons, who have been conducted to Logrono. The *Eco del Comercio* publishes a letter from Logrono, stating that Zurbano's country house had been levelled to the ground; the furniture burnt and the cattle killed. Two hundred persons were seized at Sarragossa on the 26th ultimo, eighty of whom have been thrown into prison. A Council of War had been constituted for the trial of the insurgents in other districts. On the 11th, Narvaez, in full uniform, appeared in the Chamber of Deputies, and presented a bill for "granting pensions to the families of the officers put to death, after being made prisoners, by the rebels in their recent attempts on the frontier of the province of Huesca."

A letter from Bilboa, says:—A Spanish vessel which has just entered this town from Havannah after a passage of thirty-two days, left that town almost destroyed by an earthquake. The finest buildings have been subverted; there have been a large number of victims, and a part of the population is fled to the country."

Mr. Bulwer, it is said, had obtained a settlement of the arrears due the British Legion.

General Prim had arrived at Cordova, on his way to Cadiz, where he was to be shipped for the Marienne Islands. He was in a very bad state of health, and his mother had hastened to Madrid in order to petition the Queen that her son might be sent to Cuba or Porto Rico, in place of the Marianne Islands, the climate of which, it is feared, would be fatal to him but the Narvaez Government cruelly prohibited an interview.

A letter from Madrid, published in the *Times*, says:

"I have reason to believe that the British Minister had received renewed assurances of the intention of the Government to pass a law for the suppression of the slave trade, and that without much delay. The late proclamation of O'Donnell in Cuba, ordering the confiscation of slaves, would seem to show that there is some serious intention of fulfilling the promises lately made to our Government. I am also certain that the energy and decision manifested by Mr. Bulwer on that important subject will produce a good effect.

THE DUEL.—By last night's train from Washington, positive information was received that Messrs. CLINGMAN and YANCEY had met yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, in the vicinity of Beltsville, Prince George's County, Md., and that after one exchange of shots, in which neither party sustained injury, the difficulty between them was reconciled by mutual explanations and concessions.—*Baltimore American.*

THE BEST COWS

You cannot be absolutely certain, when you purchase heifers that you will have good cows, but by close attention, you may acquire the art of judging pretty accurately whether they will prove good. The first point is the udder; if this is not capacious, or if it has not the power of becoming so, she will never be a great milker. Then the color of the skin there is important, if you would have rich milk; it should be yellow, or rather a mahogany-color; but you will want good teats to draw the milk; large teats, not standing close together, are a good sign. These are the most important points.

As to the form of the cow, you will not choose a large head and horns, for it costs too much to support them; nor long legs, to make you hold the pail up from the ground, and to require high fences.—Long legs require too much support, they are not good even for travelling.—Choose short legged animals, whenever you have the choice, whether cows, oxen, horses or hogs. Choose slender necks and tapering tails: straight backs and broad briskets, for such feed better, and are less liable to disease. The cow's body should be large in comparison with her head and limbs, but it is not an object to keep very large cows or oxen or horses on our farms, as a general rule.—Middle-sized cows and those below it, you will almost always find better milkers than large cows are.

In regard to the color of the body, a red or yellow, or yellow-brindle, is as indicative as any of a good rich milker. You cannot always determine, by any external marks, whether your heifer will prove a good cow. After trying her one summer, you can tell better, and you can then turn her off for beef if you choose. On purchasing you will have some regard to colour as a matter of fancy. Nobody wants a black cow or a white one, and though party coloured cows are endurable, no white man buys a skunk-coloured horse for his own keeping.

Mild and gentle cows are better than irritable animals, and will be more ready to yield their milk. By close scrutiny you can determine in some degree by the countenance and the motions of the heifer, whether she is naturally docile; yet very much depends on her breaking, her treatment and education during the first season. Vicious treatment will make any animal vicious, still there is a difference of character independent of education,—Examine the eye and the face of the heifer; a large mild eye, with a yellow circle or halo around it, is a good indication The face should not be large, and the bones should all be small in proportion to the body. A large chest is evidence of good lungs and of a hardy animal, The hips should be wide spread, for obvious reasons.

By proper attention to selecting and breeding, we may just as well have a race of cows that will yield ten pounds of butter per week as five pounds. We know of no neat stock superior to our red Devon cattle; such as we meet with in all parts of New England.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

"Depend upon it, the great defect of our farming is the scanty returns which we make to the soil which we crop so closely; and when you complain of poor returns for your labor, at least in the quantity gathered, it is upon the principle that you are willing to work your horse but not to feed him. Until, therefore, we feed with a more liberal hand, we shall not be more liberally rewarded. If I compare our farming, however, with what it was twenty years ago, I see a decided improvement; better houses, better barns, better fences, better, that is, cleaner fields, better crops, and stock essentially improved. With all these man improves. But there is a vast deal yet to be done, and we must not talk of good farming until we can in all things double, and in many treble our present product; for let me tell you the productive powers of the earth are almost illimitable."—*Dr. Beekam.*

GUANO.—Professor Ure says that genuine guano, when burned on a red-hot shovel, leaves a white ash of the phosphate of lime and magnesia, whereas the foreign substance leaves a black fused mass of sea salt, copperas and sand.—The specific gravity of good fresh guano is never more than 155; water being 100, whereas the spurious is as high as 217 as produced by the sand, salt and coperas that are in it.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to those who know themselves indebted to the Estate of James Glover, formerly of Allegheny County, deceased, to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to either of us. SAMUEL MARSHALL,
J. G. McLEAN.
dec 10—w6t* Executors.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 3¼ miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further information may be obtained by applying at No 9 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS, at Pittsburgh.

DRS. SPEER & KUHN.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer to give special attention to ALL SURGICAL DISEASES, particularly to

Diseases of the Eye.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice, during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Blanferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.,
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

THE subscribers have formed a partnership in the practice of the different branches of their profession. All calls in the two cities and the surrounding country will be promptly attended to.

A few Students will be received at their office.

J. R SPEER, M. D.,
Nov. 12, 1844-d&wtf J. S. KUHN, M. D.

LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING

THE undersigned intending to pursue permanently the business of Surveying and Civil Engineering, offers his services to the public.

Having had a very extensive practice with Mr. Z. W. Remington in this vicinity, he feels warranted in saying that his experience and practical knowledge will be advantageous to those who may employ him. Persons interested in real estate will find at his office plans of the City, City District, "Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh," "Manor of Pittsburgh," Birmingham, Lawrenceville, and of Lots and Farms extending several miles around Pittsburgh.

R. E. McGOWIN,
Office Penn st. a few doors above Hand st.,
Pittsburgh

REFERENCES:

Richard Biddle, Esq.,	Jas. S. Craft, Esq,
Wilson McCandless, "	Hon. Harmar Denny,
John Anderson,	Chas. S. Bradford, Esq.,
William Arthurs,	O. Metcalf, Esq
R. S. Cassat,	
P. Mulvany,	

NOTICE.

☞ Those of my friends and the public, who may wish to have recourse to any of my papers, draughts, or plans, will hereafter find them in the office of Mr. R E. McGOWIN, whom I respectfully recommend as one in whose professional abilities and integrity they may depend.

Z. W. REMINGTON.

March 7, 1844.—d&wlv

DOCTOR EDMUND LANDIS
PATENT DOUBLE SPRING TRUSS.
For the Meliouration and Cure of Hernia.

HUMANITY is deeply indebted to the ingenuity and perseverance of Dr. Edmund Landis, a citizen of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for a valuable improvement in the construction of the Truss for the melioration of Hernia or Rupture, which, after being carefully tested by application to a number of patients, has never failed to give relief, and in most cases has proved successful in effecting a permanent cure.

This improved Truss has been submitted to the most eminent members of the medical profession, who, after fair trial and examination, have concurred in pronouncing it an important discovery, particularly as it admits of perfect adjustment to the seat of the complaint, and of bearing with certainty upon the point where the pressure is required, without admitting of a chance of change or of shifting by any action of the muscles, hip or body,—the outer spring, which is very elastic, only giving, by which arrangement every movement is accommodated.

The suffering and imminent danger to life consequent upon that most distressing of all complaints, *Strangulated Hernia*, need never be apprehended by persons who wear this improved Truss, and the patient may cherish a confident hope, that in consequence of the intestine or omentum never being permitted to protrude in the slightest degree, that the distended ring or opening will gradually contract, and a permanent cure be effected, when the Truss may be dispensed with altogether.

This Truss may be very properly termed, Dr. LANDIS' COMPOUND SPRING TRUSS; the springs being 2 in number, the inner and the outer, the latter lying over the former. The exterior spring is three times the length of the interior, upon the end of the latter the compress or eliptical pad or block is fastened, which rests upon the affected part. There is a small adjusting screw, which passes through the outer spring, immediately over the pad or block, and is formed to bear upon any part of the block, so that the pressure can be made to act immediately upon or over the rupture with the degree of force or weight which the case may require.—The whole apparatus is so adjusted as to fit any peculiarity of form, at the same time so flexible as to occasion neither inconvenience or uneasiness to the wearer, while following his usual avocations.

The following distinguished members of the Medical profession have borne ample and unqualified testimony to the palliative and curative value and importance of Dr. Landis' discovery: Geo. B. Kerfoot, M. D. and John L. Atlee, M. D., of Lancaster; Geo. M'Clealland, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Pennsylvania and Jefferson College, and Samuel M'Clelland, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the same college; Samuel Martin, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the Pennsylvania College, &c.; James M'Clintock, M. D., Professor of Surgery in Vermont College, &c.; John Wiltbank, M. D., and W. B. Grant, M. D., Professors in the Pennsylvania College; Henry G. Patterson, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica in the Pennsylvania Medical College; to which we add with pleasure the respectable names of S. Snyder, M. D., J. K. Neff, M. D. C. L. Baker, M. D., and Henry Carpenter, M. D. of Lancaster.

H. H. McCULLOUGH having purchased the patent right for making and vending the above TRUSS, is prepared to furnish them to all who may be afflicted with that disease. He is also prepared to fill all orders from Physician and Drug gists, and solicits their patronage. He will attend to applying the instrument; believing it to be superior to anything of the kind ever invented. He has put the price so low that it is within the each of all. The testimonials of the eminent Physicians, whose names are above appended, are deemed sufficient recommendations.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,
Cor. Fourth & Wood streets, Pitts'gh
Pitts'gh Feb. 16, 1844.—d&wly.

CANDOR HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the travelling public, that he has opened a house of public entertainment in the village of CANDOR, (formerly known as Raccoon meeting house,) under the name of the CANDOR HOUSE. From the preparation he has made for the entertainment of travellers and others, he hopes to meet with a share of the patronage of the public. Candor being a very pleasant village, in a beautiful situation, persons who wish a healthy place to board their families during the summer months, will be comfortably entertained. Candor is situated about a mile and a half from the Steubenville turnpike, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh.

aug 12—wtf CHANCEY WEEKS.

SEWICKLEY HOTE